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Sinha et al.

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(54) **APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR DEVICE LOCATION DETERMINATION**

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(73) Assignee: **Charter Communications Operating, LLC**, St. Louis, MO (US)

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H04W 8/04 (2009.01)

(52) **U.S. Cl.**
CPC ***H04W 4/023*** (2013.01); ***H04W 8/04*** (2013.01); ***H04W 8/18*** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**
CPC H04W 4/02; H04W 4/023; H04W 4/12
See application file for complete search history.

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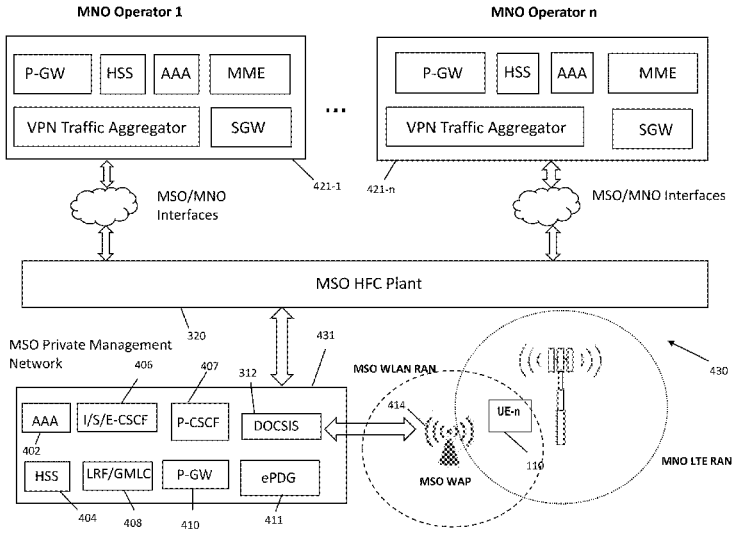
Primary Examiner — Myron Wyche
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm* — Gazdzinski & Associates, PC

(57) **ABSTRACT**

Apparatus and methods for provision of location-based services to wireless device users. In one embodiment, the apparatus and methods support location-based services requiring indoors or underground positioning (or other applications which cannot be served by GPS/A-GPS or GLONASS), such as via Wi-Fi Location devices with fine timing measurement (FTM) capability. A cable, terrestrial or satellite network operator can obtain location data on e.g., an LTE-enabled UE with SIM capability located within a served premises or venue, via an HTTP/S GET protocol, and forward the location data. In one variant, a managed 3GPP IP Multimedia System (IMS) infrastructure is used in conjunction with UE-specific identifiers under control of a controller entity (e.g., ePDG) in communication with the IMS infrastructure and one or more FTM-enabled Wi-Fi APs within the premises or venue for supporting VoWi-Fi 911 or 411 packet calls made via the IMS.

23 Claims, 13 Drawing Sheets



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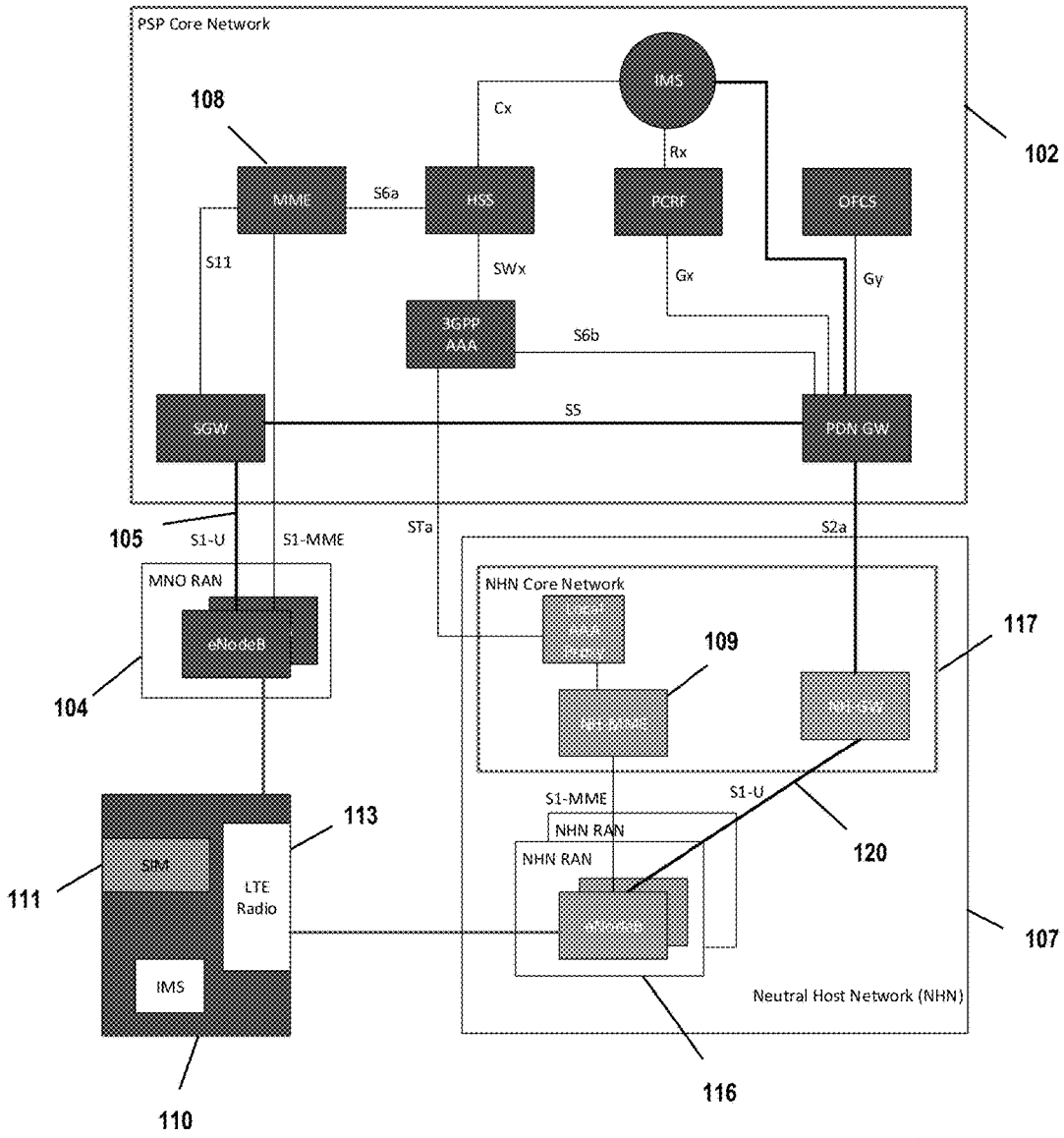


FIG. 1 (Prior Art)

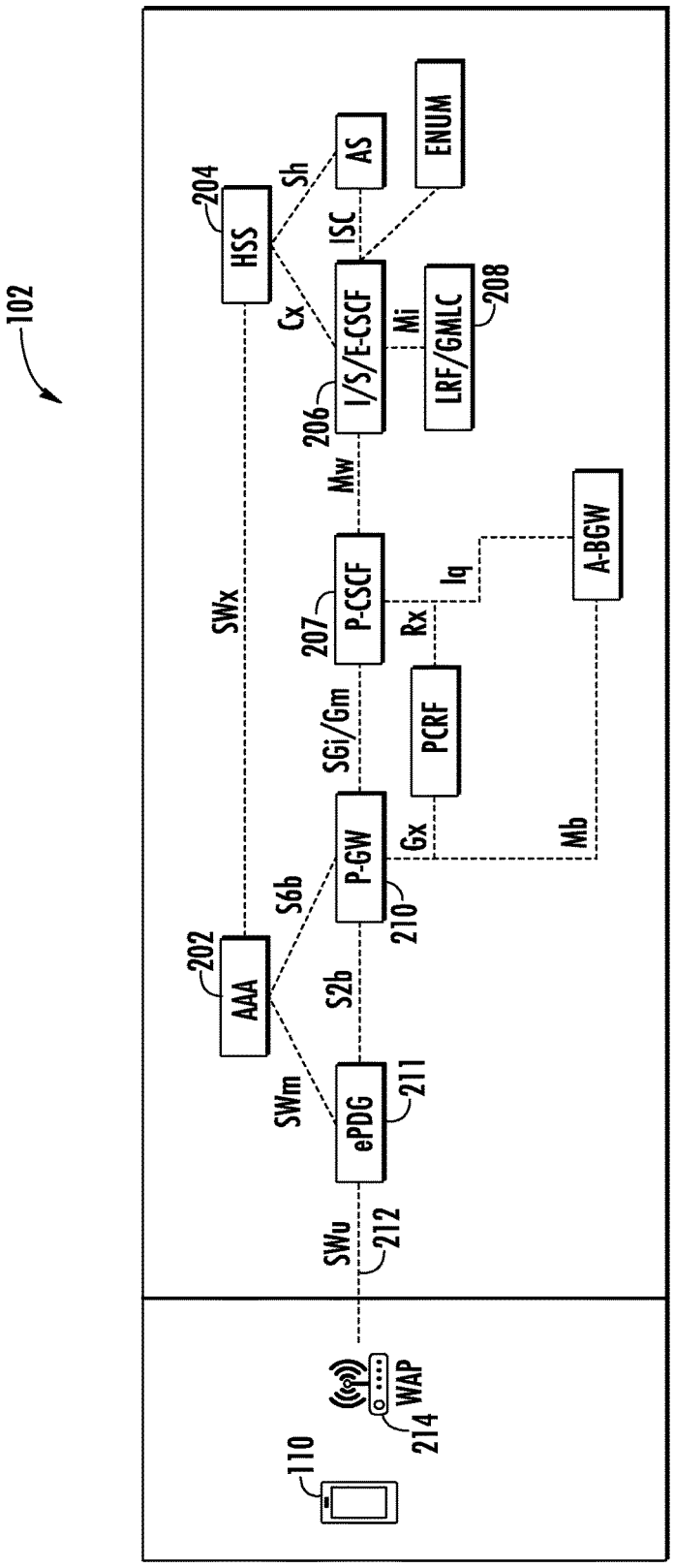


FIG. 2
(PRIOR ART)

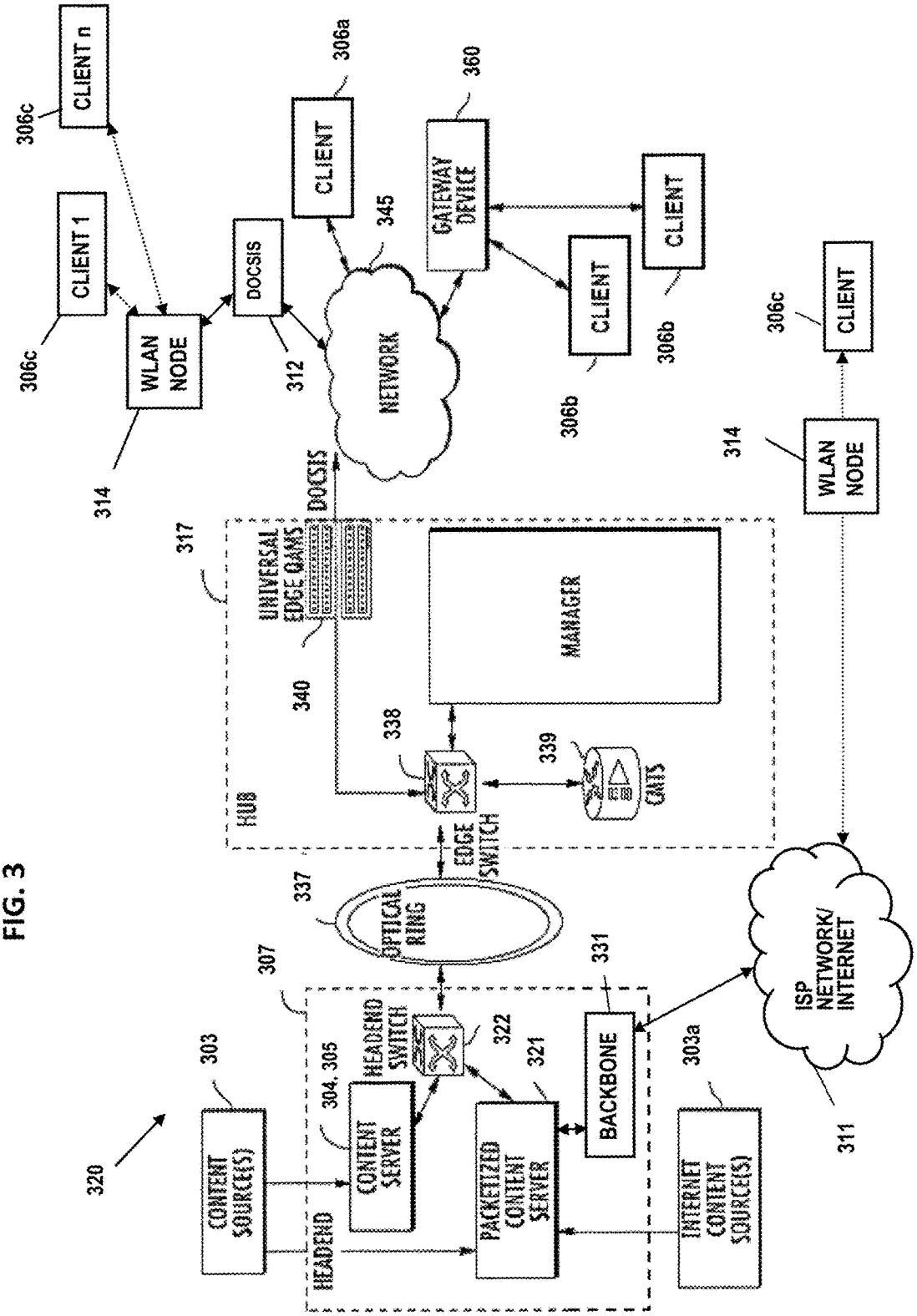

320
HEADEND
CONTENT SOURCE(S)
303
CONTENT SERVER
304, 305
HEADEND SWITCH
322
PACKETIZED CONTENT SERVER
321
307
BACKBONE
331
303a
INTERNET CONTENT SOURCE(S)
OPTICAL RING
337
EDGE SWITCH
HUB
317
UNIVERSAL EDGE QAMS
DOCSIS
340
MANAGER
338
339
CMTS
ISP NETWORK/ INTERNET
311
NETWORK
345
DOCSIS
312
WLAN NODE
314
CLIENT 1
CLIENT n
306c
CLIENT
306a
GATEWAY DEVICE
360
CLIENT
306b
CLIENT
306b
CLIENT
306c
WLAN NODE
314
CLIENT
306c

FIG. 3

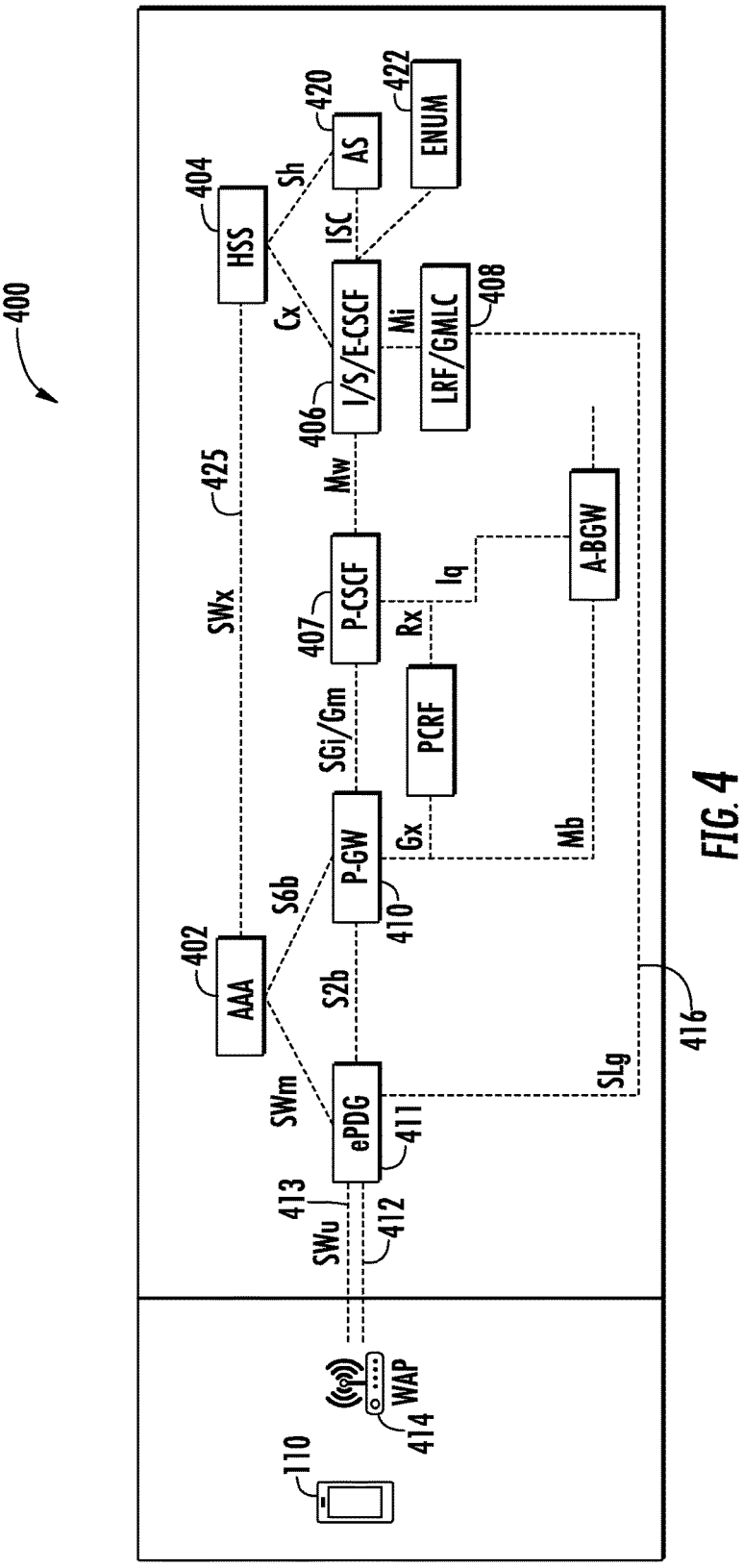

400
HSS
404
Sh
AS
420
ENUM
422
Cx
ISC
I/S/E-CSCF
406
Mi
LRF/GMLC
408
425
Mw
SWx
P-CSCF
407
Rx
Iq
A-BGW
SGi/Gm
PCRF
Gx
Mb
P-GW
410
S6b
AAA
402
S2b
SWm
ePDG
411
SLg
416
413
SWu
412
WAP
414
110

FIG. 4

FIG. 4a

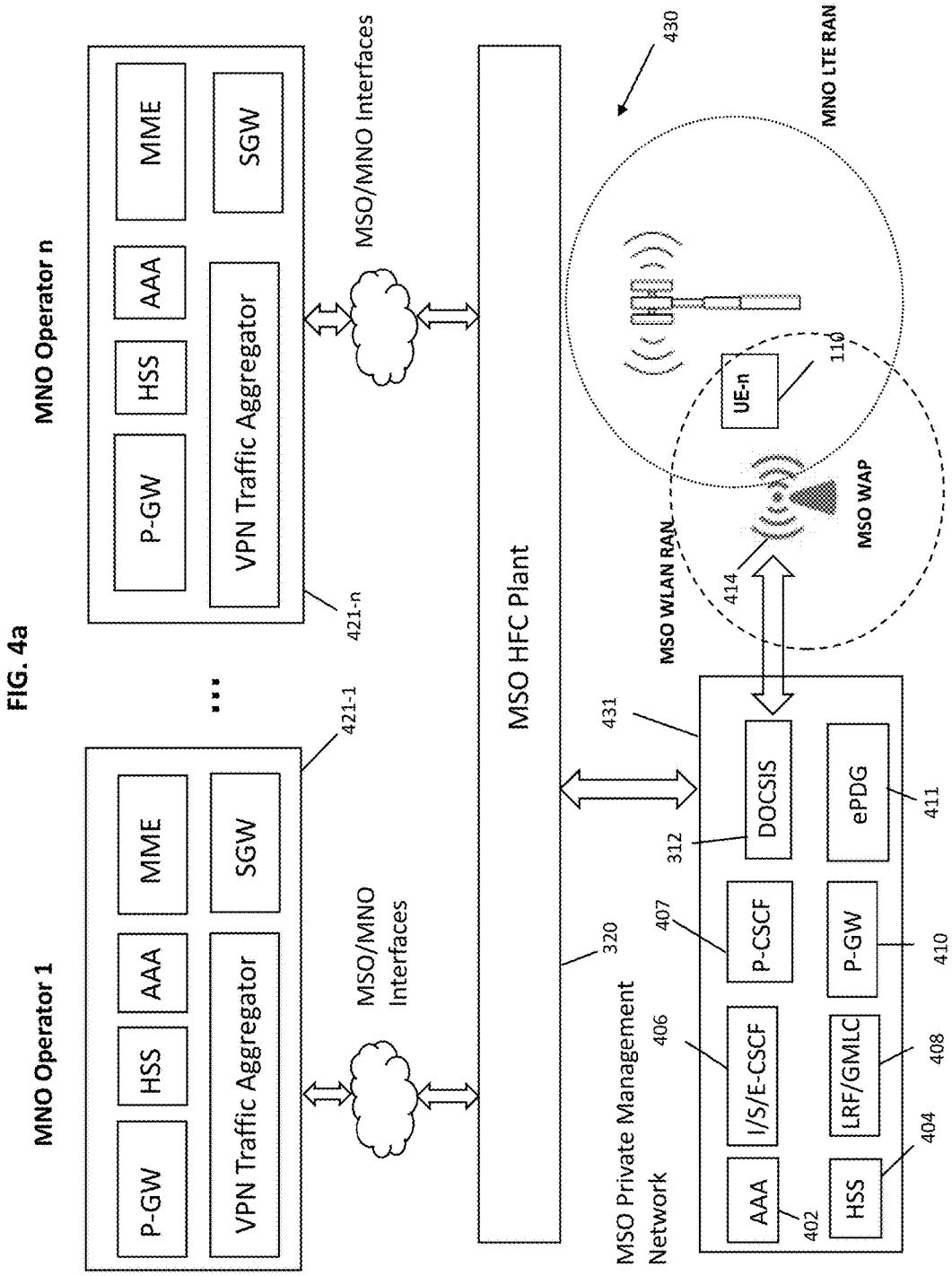
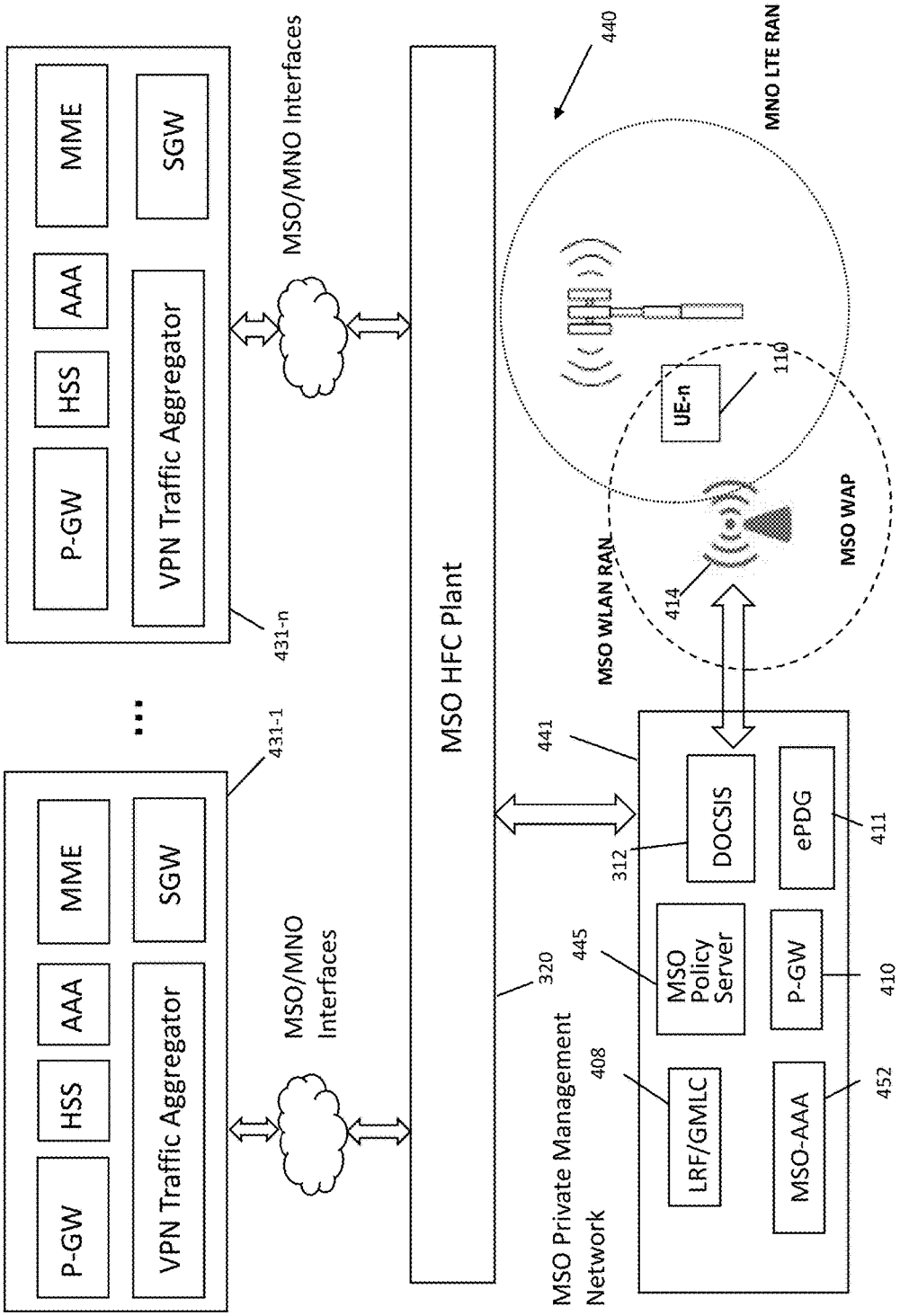

MNO Operator 1
P-GW
HSS
AAA
MME
VPN Traffic Aggregator
SGW
421-1
MSO/MNO Interfaces
MNO Operator n
P-GW
HSS
AAA
MME
VPN Traffic Aggregator
SGW
421-n
MSO/MNO Interfaces
MSO HFC Plant
320
MSO Private Management Network
AAA
402
I/S/E-CSCF
406
HSS
404
LRF/GMLC
408
P-CSCF
407
P-GW
410
DOCSIS
312
ePDG
411
431
MSO WLAN RAN
414
MSO WAP
UE-n
110
MNO LTE RAN
430

FIG. 4b


MNO Operator 1
P-GW
HSS
AAA
MME
VPN Traffic Aggregator
SGW
431-1
MSO/MNO Interfaces
MNO Operator n
P-GW
HSS
AAA
MME
VPN Traffic Aggregator
SGW
431-n
MSO/MNO Interfaces
MSO HFC Plant
320
MSO Private Management Network
408
LRF/GMLC
445
MSO Policy Server
312
DOCSIS
441
ePDG
411
P-GW
410
MSO-AAA
452
440
MNO LTE RAN
MSO WLAN RAN
MSO WAP
414
UE-n
116

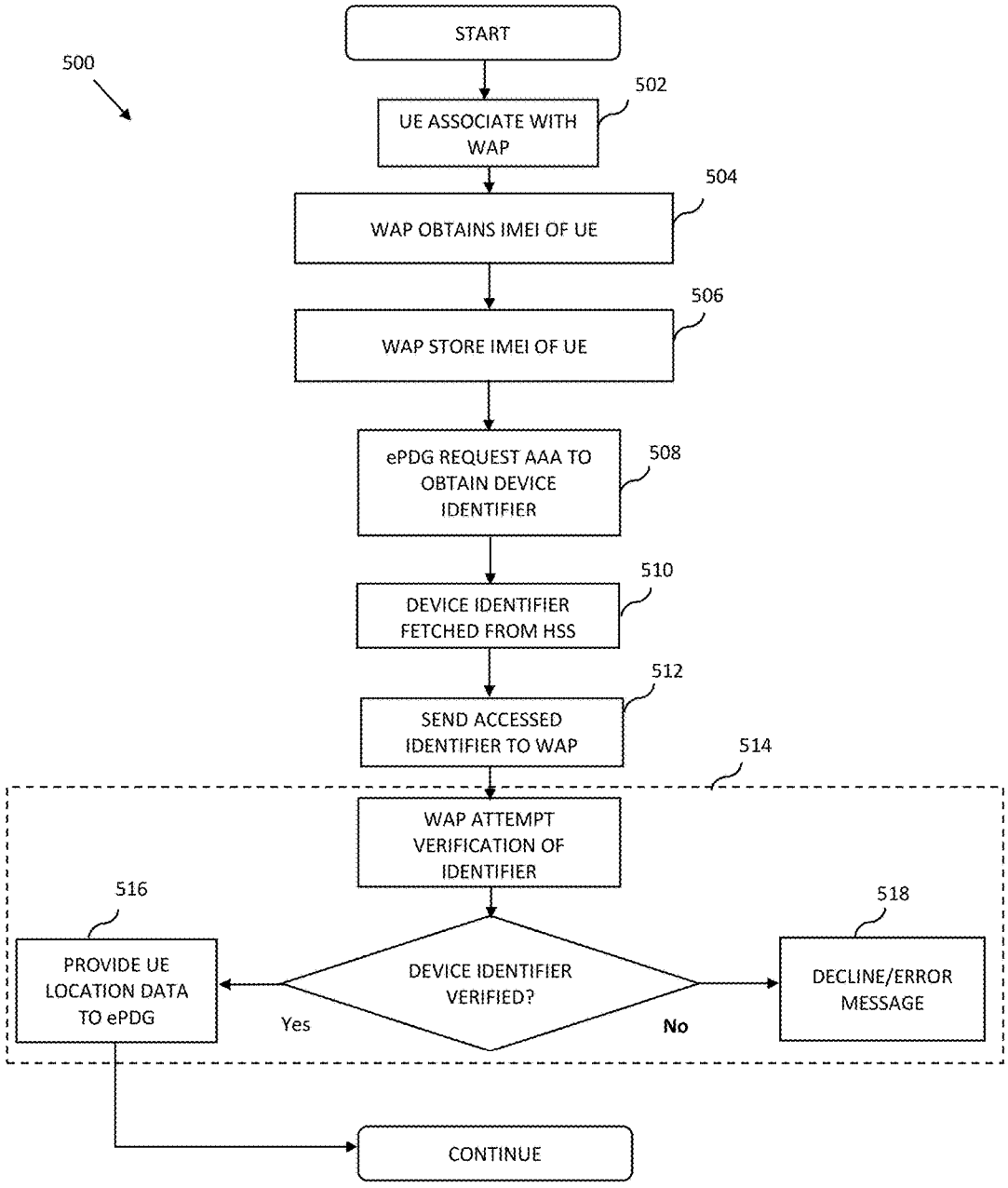

500
START
UE ASSOCIATE WITH WAP
502
WAP OBTAINS IMEI OF UE
504
WAP STORE IMEI OF UE
506
ePDG REQUEST AAA TO OBTAIN DEVICE IDENTIFIER
508
DEVICE IDENTIFIER FETCHED FROM HSS
510
SEND ACCESSED IDENTIFIER TO WAP
512
514
WAP ATTEMPT VERIFICATION OF IDENTIFIER
516
PROVIDE UE LOCATION DATA TO ePDG
DEVICE IDENTIFIER VERIFIED?
Yes
No
518
DECLINE/ERROR MESSAGE
CONTINUE

FIG. 5

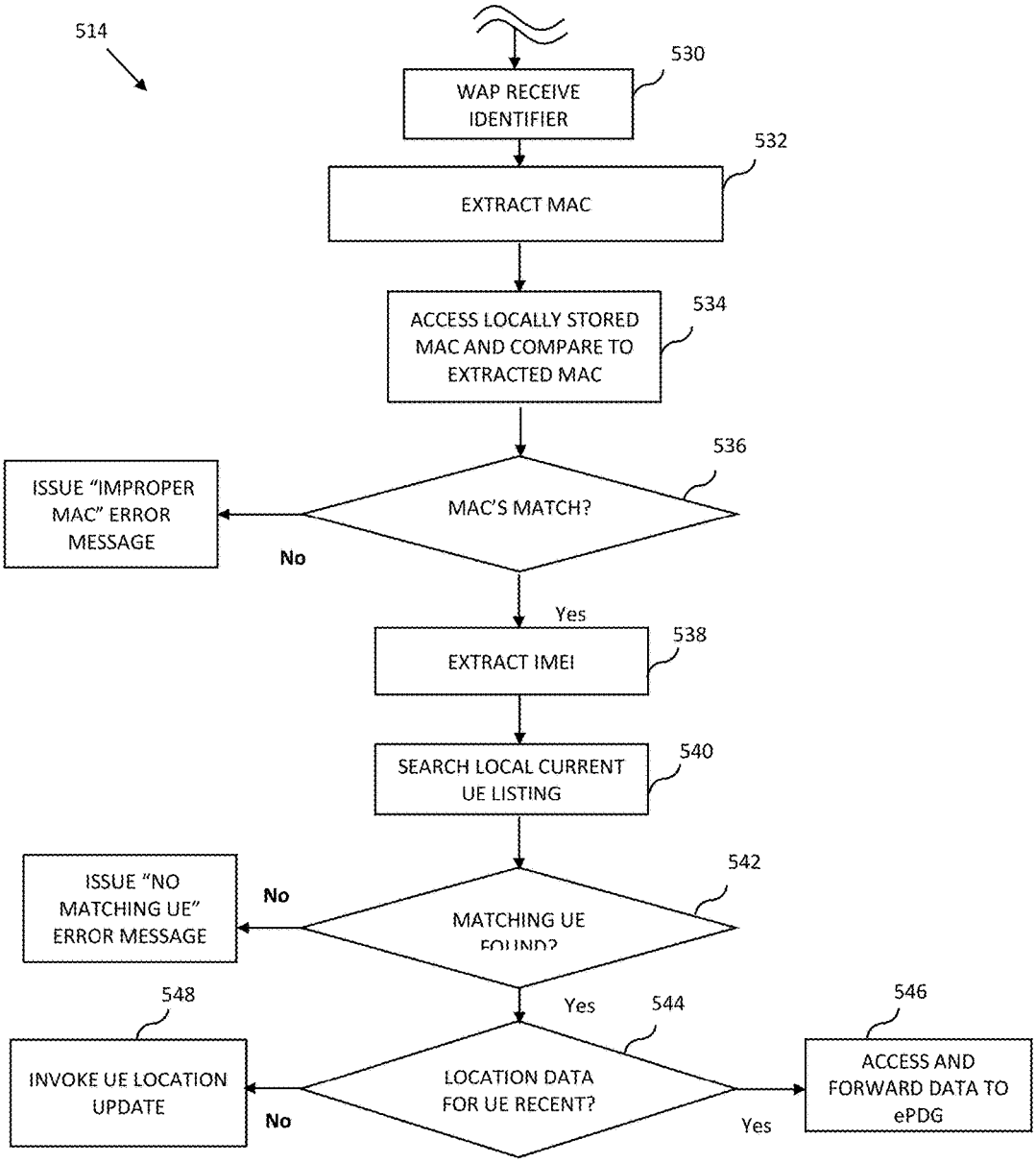

514
530
WAP RECEIVE IDENTIFIER
532
EXTRACT MAC
534
ACCESS LOCALLY STORED MAC AND COMPARE TO EXTRACTED MAC
536
MAC'S MATCH?
ISSUE "IMPROPER MAC" ERROR MESSAGE
No
Yes
538
EXTRACT IMEI
540
SEARCH LOCAL CURRENT UE LISTING
542
MATCHING UE FOUND?
ISSUE "NO MATCHING UE" ERROR MESSAGE
No
Yes
544
548
INVOKE UE LOCATION UPDATE
LOCATION DATA FOR UE RECENT?
No
Yes
546
ACCESS AND FORWARD DATA TO ePDG

FIG. 5a

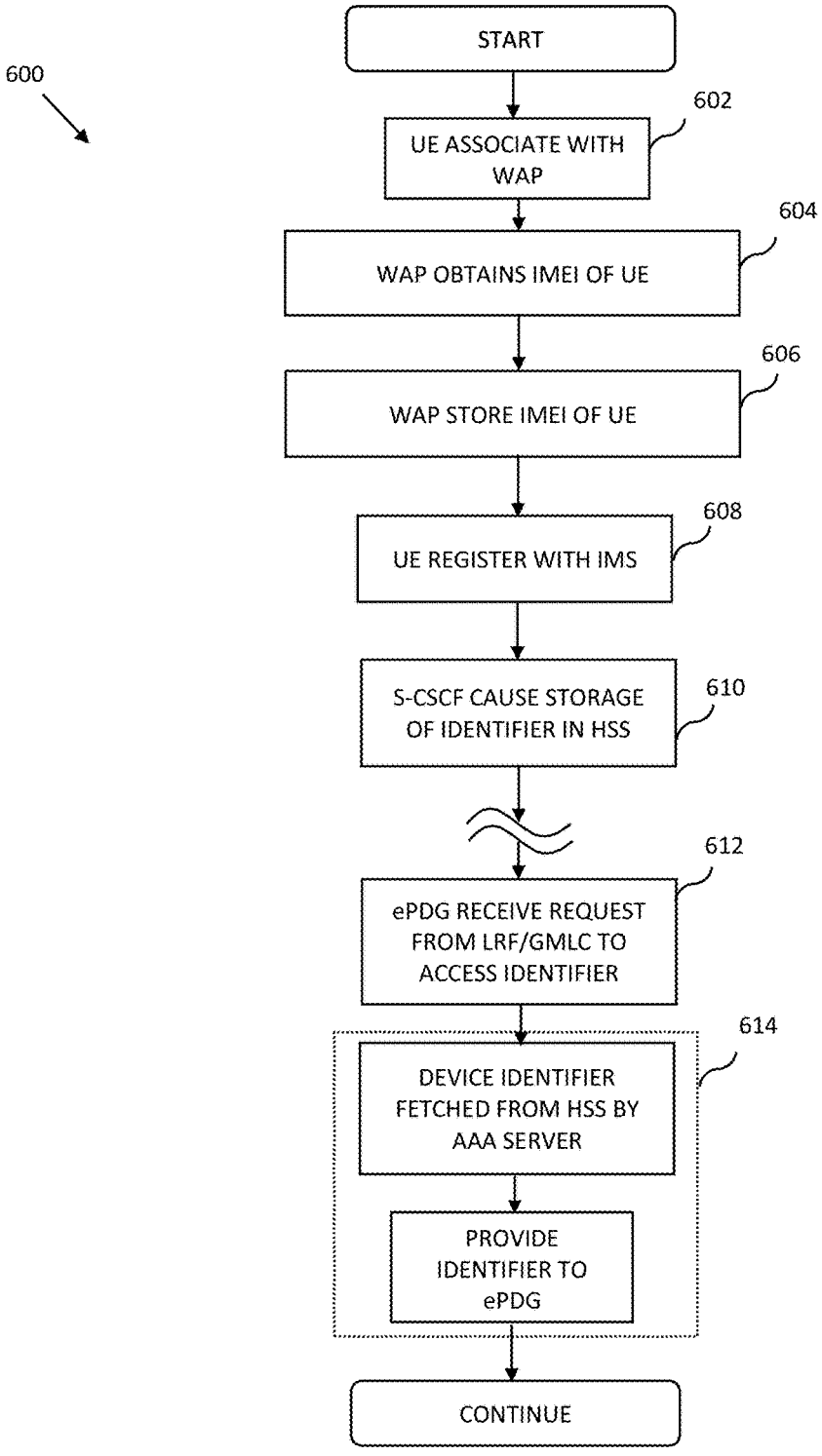

600
START
602
UE ASSOCIATE WITH WAP
604
WAP OBTAINS IMEI OF UE
606
WAP STORE IMEI OF UE
608
UE REGISTER WITH IMS
610
S-CSCF CAUSE STORAGE OF IDENTIFIER IN HSS
612
ePDG RECEIVE REQUEST FROM LRF/GMLC TO ACCESS IDENTIFIER
614
DEVICE IDENTIFIER FETCHED FROM HSS BY AAA SERVER
PROVIDE IDENTIFIER TO ePDG
CONTINUE

FIG. 6

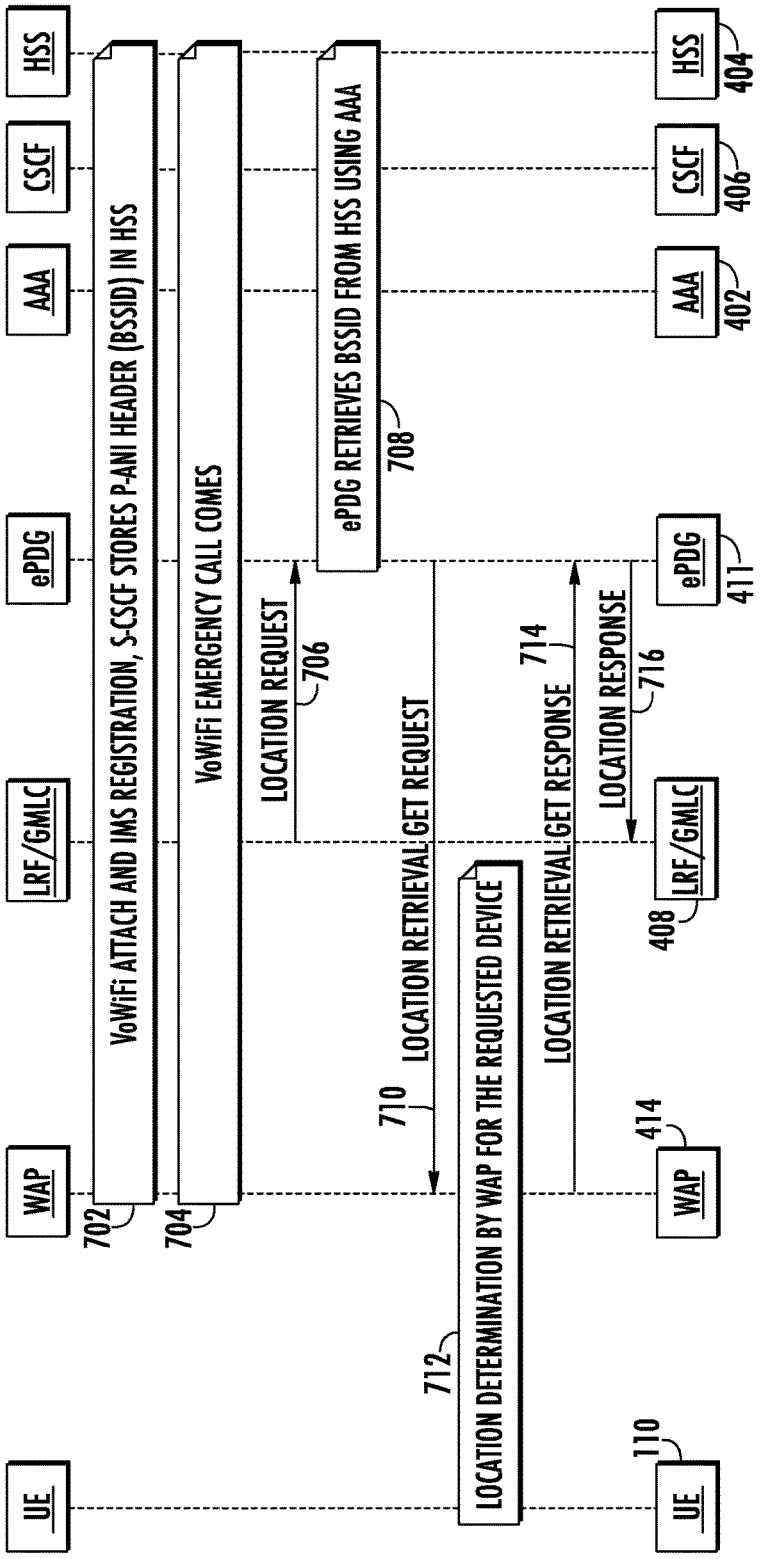

UE
WAP
LRF/GMLC
ePDG
AAA
CSCF
HSS
VoWiFi ATTACH AND IMS REGISTRATION, S-CSCF STORES P-ANI HEADER (BSSID) IN HSS
VoWiFi EMERGENCY CALL COMES
ePDG RETRIEVES BSSID FROM HSS USING AAA
LOCATION REQUEST
LOCATION RETRIEVAL GET REQUEST
LOCATION RETRIEVAL GET RESPONSE
LOCATION RESPONSE
LOCATION DETERMINATION BY WAP FOR THE REQUESTED DEVICE
702
704
706
708
710
712
714
716
110
414
408
411
404
406
402
700

FIG. 7

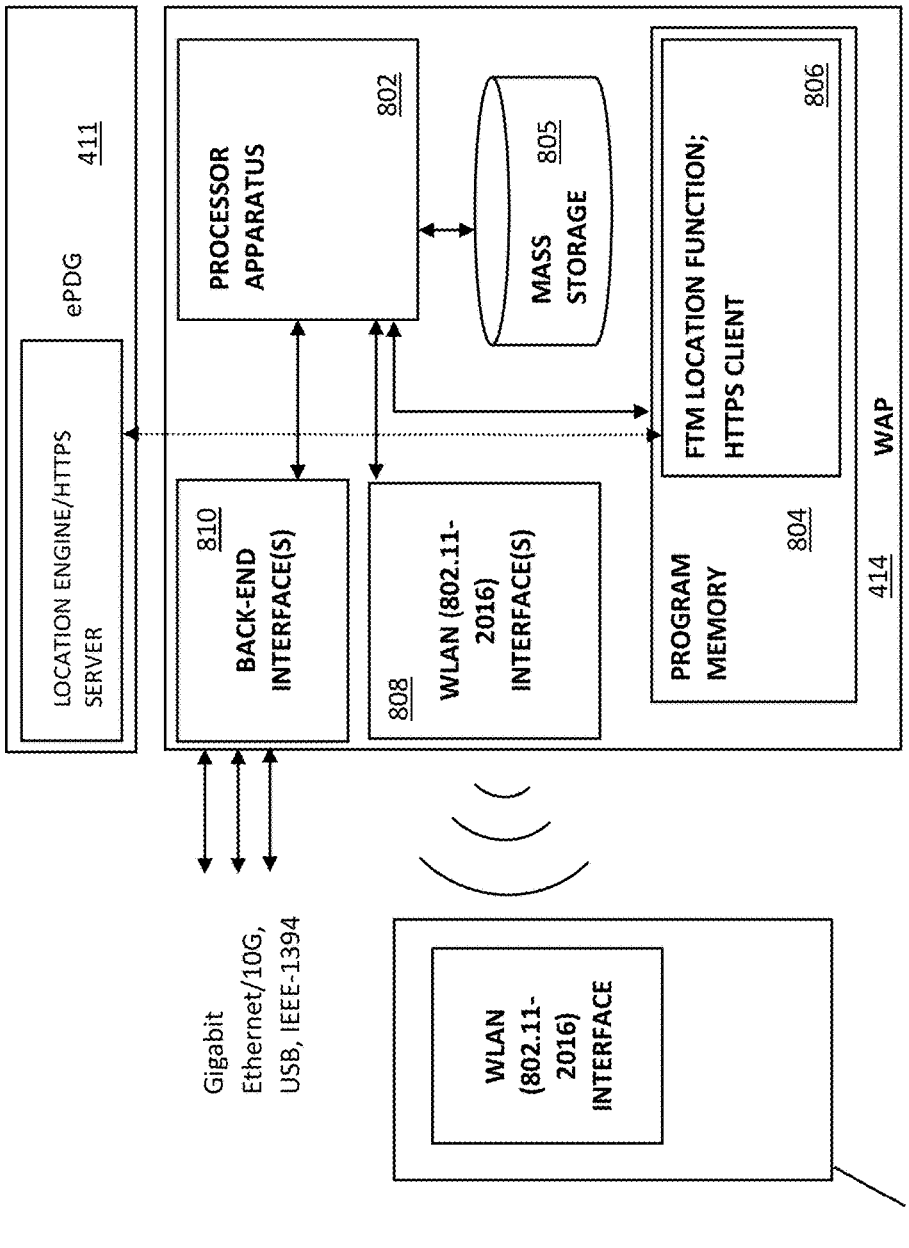

LOCATION ENGINE/HTTPS SERVER
ePDG
411
PROCESSOR APPARATUS
802
MASS STORAGE
805
FTM LOCATION FUNCTION; HTTPS CLIENT
806
BACK-END INTERFACE(S)
810
WLAN (802.11-2016) INTERFACE(S)
808
PROGRAM MEMORY
804
414
WAP
Gigabit Ethernet/10G, USB, IEEE-1394
WLAN (802.11-2016) INTERFACE
110

FIG. 8a

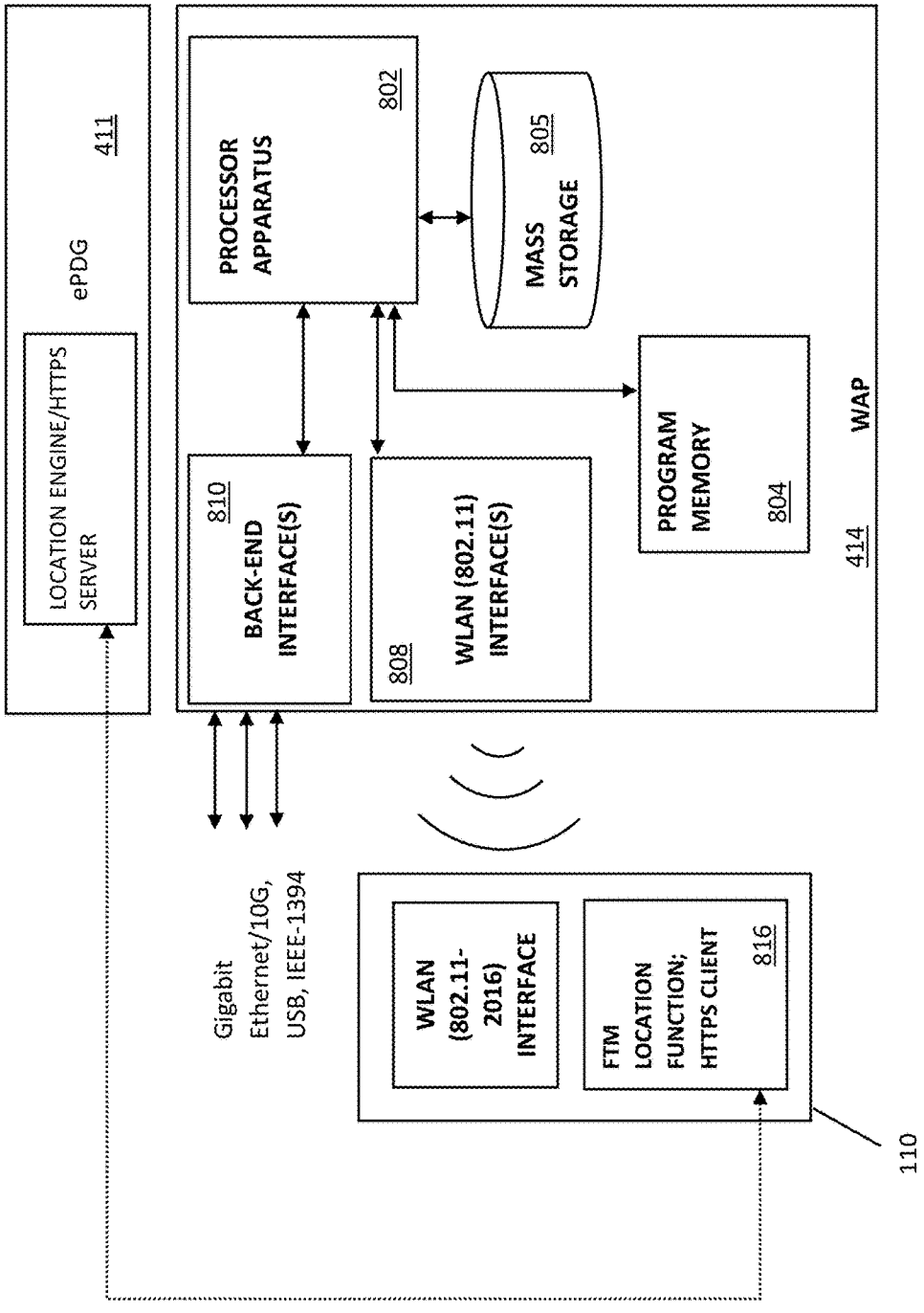

LOCATION ENGINE/HTTPS SERVER
ePDG
411
PROCESSOR APPARATUS
802
MASS STORAGE
805
PROGRAM MEMORY
804
WAP
414
810
BACK-END INTERFACE(S)
808
WLAN (802.11) INTERFACE(S)
Gigabit Ethernet/10G, USB, IEEE-1394
WLAN (802.11-2016) INTERFACE
FTM LOCATION FUNCTION; HTTPS CLIENT
816
110

FIG. 8b

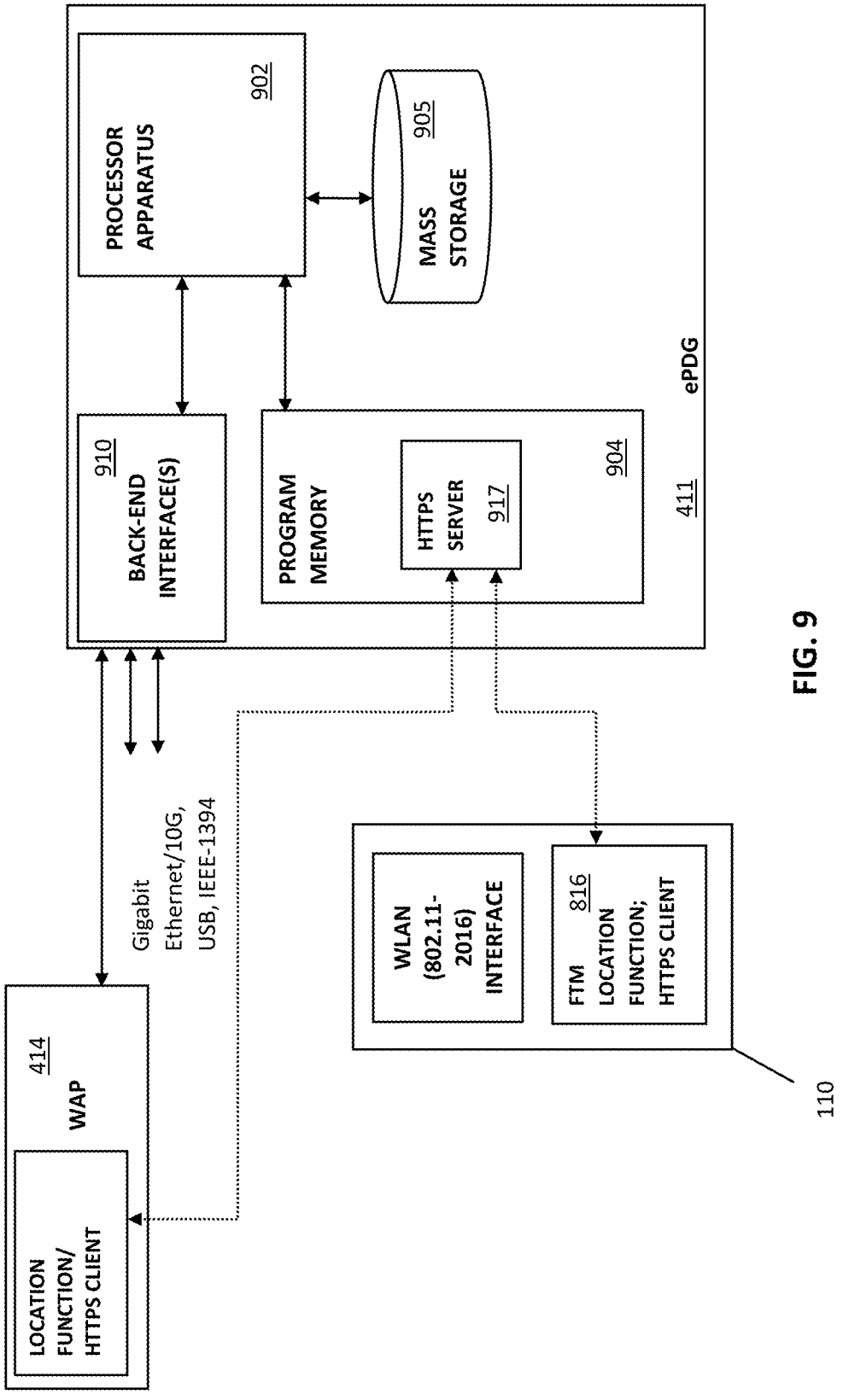

PROCESSOR APPARATUS
902
MASS STORAGE
905
ePDG
411
BACK-END INTERFACE(S)
910
PROGRAM MEMORY
904
HTTPS SERVER
917
Gigabit Ethernet/10G, USB, IEEE-1394
WLAN (802.11-2016) INTERFACE
FTM LOCATION FUNCTION; HTTPS CLIENT
816
110
WAP
414
LOCATION FUNCTION/ HTTPS CLIENT

FIG. 9

APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR DEVICE LOCATION DETERMINATION

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BACKGROUND

1. Technological Field

The present disclosure relates generally to the field of wireless devices and networks thereof, and specifically in one exemplary aspect to obtaining and use of location information for, inter alia, provision of location-based services such as emergency calling or delivery.

2. Description of Related Technology

A multitude of wireless networking technologies, also known as Radio Access Technologies ("RATs"), provide the underlying means of connection for radio-based communication networks to user devices. Such RATs often utilize licensed radio frequency spectrum (i.e., that allocated by the FCC per the Table of Frequency Allocations as codified at Section 2.106 of the Commission's Rules). Currently only frequency bands between 9 kHz and 275 GHz have been allocated (i.e., designated for use by one or more terrestrial or space radio communication services or the radio astronomy service under specified conditions). For example, a typical cellular service provider might utilize spectrum for so-called "3G" (third generation) and "4G" (fourth generation) wireless communications as shown in Table 1 below:

TABLE 1

Technology	Bands
3G	850 MHz Cellular, Band 5 (GSM/GPRS/EDGE). 1900 MHz PCS , Band 2 (GSM/GPRS/EDGE). 850 MHz Cellular, Band 5 (UMTS/HSPA+ up to 21 Mbit/s). 1900 MHz PCS , Band 2 (UMTS/HSPA+ up to 21 Mbit/s).
4G	700 MHz Lower B/C, Band 12/17 (LTE). 850 MHz Cellular, Band 5 (LTE). 1700/2100 MHz AWS, Band 4 (LTE). 1900 MHz PCS, Band 2 (LTE). 2300 MHz WCS, Band 30 (LTE).

Alternatively, unlicensed spectrum may be utilized, such as that within the so-called ISM-bands. The ISM bands are defined by the ITU Radio Regulations (Article **5**) in footnotes 5.138, 5.150, and 5.280 of the Radio Regulations. In the United States, uses of the ISM bands are governed by Part 18 of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) rules, while Part 15 contains the rules for unlicensed communication devices, even those that share ISM frequencies. Table 2 below shows typical ISM frequency allocations:

TABLE 2

Frequency range	Type	Center frequency	Availability	Licensed users
6.765 MHz-6.795 MHz	A	6.78 MHz	Subject to local acceptance	Fixed service & mobile service
13.553 MHz-13.567 MHz	B	13.56 MHz	Worldwide	Fixed & mobile services except aeronautical mobile (R) service
26.957 MHz-27.283 MHz	B	27.12 MHz	Worldwide	Fixed & mobile service except aeronautical mobile service, CB radio
40.66 MHz-40.7 MHz	B	40.68 MHz	Worldwide	Fixed, mobile services & earth exploration-satellite service
433.05 MHz-434.79 MHz	A	433.92 MHz	only in Region 1, subject to local acceptance	amateur service & radiolocation service, additional apply the provisions of footnote 5.280
902 MHz-928 MHz	B	915 MHz	Region 2 only (with some exceptions)	Fixed, mobile except aeronautical mobile & radiolocation service; in Region 2 additional amateur service
2.4 GHz-2.5 GHz	B	2.45 GHz	Worldwide	Fixed, mobile, radiolocation, amateur & amateur-satellite service
5.725 GHz-5.875 GHz	B	5.8 GHz	Worldwide	Fixed-satellite, radiolocation, mobile, amateur & amateur-satellite service
24 GHz-24.25 GHz	B	24.125 GHz	Worldwide	Amateur, amateur-satellite, radiolocation & earth exploration-satellite service (active)
61 GHz-61.5 GHz	A	61.25 GHz	Subject to local acceptance	Fixed, inter-satellite, mobile & radiolocation service
122 GHz-123 GHz	A	122.5 GHz	Subject to local acceptance	Earth exploration-satellite (passive), fixed, inter-satellite, mobile, space research (passive) & amateur service
244 GHz-246 GHz	A	245 GHz	Subject to local acceptance	Radiolocation, radio astronomy, amateur & amateur-satellite service

ISM bands are also been shared with (non-ISM) license-free communications applications such as wireless sensor networks in the 915 MHz and 2.450 GHz bands, as well as wireless LANs (e.g., Wi-Fi) and cordless phones in the 915 MHz, 2.450 GHz, and 5.800 GHz bands.

Additionally, the 5 GHz band has been allocated for use by, e.g., WLAN equipment, as shown in Table 3:

TABLE 3

Band Name	Frequency Band	Dynamic Freq. Selection Required (DFS)?
UNII-1	5.15 to 5.25 GHz	No
UNII-2	5.25 to 5.35 GHz	Yes
UNII-2 Extended	5.47 to 5.725 GHz	Yes
UNII-3	5.725 to 5.825 GHz	No

User client devices (e.g., smartphone, tablet, phablet, laptop, smartwatch, or other wireless-enabled devices, mobile or otherwise) generally support multiple RATs that enable the devices to connect to one another, or to networks (e.g., the Internet, intranets, or extranets), often including RATs associated with both licensed and unlicensed spec-

trum. In particular, wireless access to other networks by client devices is made possible by wireless technologies that utilize networked hardware, such as a wireless access point ("WAP" or "AP"), small cells, femtocells, or cellular towers, serviced by a backend or backhaul portion of service provider network (e.g., a cable network). A user may generally access the network at a "hotspot," a physical location at which the user may obtain access by connecting to modems, routers, APs, etc. that are within wireless range.

802.11-2016

IEEE 802.11-2016 is a revision based on IEEE 802.11-2012, and incorporates multiple amendments (including 802.11ae, 0.11aa, 0.11ad, 0.11ac, and 0.11af). Extant MAC and PHY functions have been enhanced, advanced capabilities that provide location determination indoors. So-called "Wi-Fi Location™" is intended to provide enhanced user experience indoors, complementing to current outdoor location-based services (LB S) such as GPS/A-GPS which cannot operate in many indoor or underground applications. Ostensibly, such indoor location-based services enable the creation of new applications and services that can be used consistent with various types of industries. Wi-Fi Location is based on the Fine Timing Measurement (FTM) protocol of IEEE 802.11-2016, and is intended to deliver meter-level accuracy for indoor device location functions such as indoor navigation, emergency services, and the like. Give the relative ubiquity of (i) Wi-Fi networks, and (ii) Wi-Fi capability on mobile platforms such as smartphones, Wi-Fi Location is intended to enable position data delivery without separate or proprietary network infrastructure, thereby greatly reducing implementation barriers for carriers and other service providers.

Wi-Fi Location operates by determining the distance between two Wi-Fi devices—such as an Access Point (AP) and smartphone—by measuring "TOF" or time-of-flight for the wireless signals to travel between the devices, in contrast to extant systems which typically determine indoor location by either measuring RF signal strength (e.g., RSSI) or another related parameter, or so-called "fingerprinting" (i.e., characterizing various portions or regions of the indoor premises as to environment). Meter-level accuracy provided by the Wi-Fi Location technology. A fundamental capability underlying the Wi-Fi location TOF approach is the ability to determine the distance between two Wi-Fi devices by measuring the time that it takes for the wireless signal to propagate from one device to the other with a sufficient level of resolution. The protocol used for message exchanges between the devices regarding the TOF measurements is known as 'Fine Timing Measurement' (FTM) protocol.

Under the Wi-Fi Location protocols, the client device can request that an AP share its location data (e.g., in latitude/longitude, or in other formats such as an address). The protocol enables sharing of such information both pre-association (i.e., before the client device associates with a given AP) and post-association; in this fashion, an AP may have the ability to share its location to clients that are not associated to that AP so as to, inter alia, broaden the potential "coverage" of location-based services. The APs can further share data relating to (i) their vertical "height," such as floor number or a height above a prescribed point with client devices; and (ii) a set of AP locations (such as via a "neighbor report."), which ostensibly increases efficiency of the data exchange protocols by obviating multiple exchanges.

Furthermore, according to the Location protocol: (i) the AP can cause a client to conduct a set of timing measurements, including with other APs; (ii) the AP can request that a client device to report its location; and (iii) the client can request an AP to share a URL or domain name for additional resources (e.g., mapping) data can be obtained.

Moreover, the Wi-Fi Location protocol permits negotiation between a client device and an AP to schedule timing measurements at pre-arranged times, so as to enable inter alia, more power-efficient positioning of devices.

The foregoing features are also elective; i.e., an end user of the client device or the owner of the Wi-Fi network can decide whether they want to participate in Wi-Fi location data message exchanges.

Wi-Fi Location protocols also enable indoor navigation. Generally speaking, multiple Wi-Fi location-capable (i.e., 802.11-2016 compliant) APs are required with in the target building or venue in order to provide such capability. The client device needs to be within wireless range of multiple (typically at least three) APs at any given time so as to enable effective location determination/triangulation. ToF is a geometrical approach, based on estimating the position using the distances from e.g., APs responding to client device requests. Specifically, the distance from each responding device is determined by measuring the round trip time (RTT) from the client device to the responding device and back. This approach further addresses the lack of clock synchronization by measuring round-trip delays. Moreover, in that Wi-Fi indoor environments often contain significant multipath propagation modes, FTM-based ranging purposely includes algorithms for compensating for such indirect paths, including detecting the line-of-sight (LoS) component(s) of the signals. The current 802.11 FTM protocol also allows for performance of measurements at several bands/bandwidths. Parameters such as the number of frames used for measurement can vary as well, with FTM burst length varying between 1 and 32 (0-31).

VoWi-Fi Technology

VoWi-Fi (voice over (EPC-integrated) Wi-Fi) is a technology for utilizing 3G IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) infrastructure for providing packet voice service (e.g., VoIP) via an IP network protocol over a Wi-Fi bearer. The requirements for UE devices and other portions of the network are set forth in, inter alia, (i) GSMA PRD IR.92 IMS Profile for Voice and SMS; (ii) GSMA PRD IR.94 IMS Profile for Conversational Video Service; (iii) GSMA PRD IR.61 WLAN Roaming Guidelines (Inter-Operator Handbook); (iv) GSMA PRD TS.22 Recommendations for Minimal Wi-Fi Capabilities of Terminals; (v) 3GPP TS 24.229 IP multimedia call control protocol based on Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Session Description Protocol (SDP); Stage 3; (vi) 3GPP TS 23.402 Architecture enhancements for non-3GPP accesses; (vii) GSMA PRD IR.88 LTE Roaming Guidelines; (viii) 3GPP TS 23.003 Numbering, addressing and identification; (ix) 3GPP TS 33.402 Security aspects for non-3GPP accesses; (x) IETF RFC 4187 Extensible Authentication Protocol Method for 3rd Generation Authentication and Key Agreement (EAP-AKA); (xi) IETF RFC 5448 Improved Extensible Authentication Protocol Method for 3rd Generation Authentication and Key Agreement (EAP-AKA); (xii) 3GPP TS 24.302 Access to the 3GPP Evolved Packet Core (EPC) via non-3GPP access networks; Stage 3; (xiii) IETF RFC 5996 Internet Key Exchange Protocol Version 2 (IKEv2); (xiv) 3GPP TS 23.228 IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Stage 2; (xv) 3GPP TS 24.237 IP Multimedia (IM) Core Network (CN) subsystem IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) service continuity; Stage 3; and (xvi) 3GPP TS 24.244 Wireless LAN control plane protocol for trusted WLAN access to EPC, each of the foregoing incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

Additionally, GSMA IR.51 describes the IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) Profile for Voice and Video, a profile that sets forth a minimum mandatory set of features of 3GPP specifications that a UE and network are required to implement in order to implement IMS-based telephony and conversational video services over Wi-Fi.

The VoWi-Fi technology is considered complementary to other packet voice technologies such as VoLTE (Voice over LTE), the latter which transmits voice IP packets over an LTE-based data network. In some configurations, VoLTE calls may be seamlessly handed over between an LTE network and a Wi-Fi network. A related technology for so-called "conversational video" is also under development and can be used over Wi-Fi (see e.g., so-called "ViLTE" technology).

Ostensibly, both end users and mobile service providers (e.g., MNOs or mobile network operators) will obtain benefits from VoWi-Fi technology. Specifically, end users can make voice calls without the need for a mobile (cellular) signal, such as in a remote location not served by a cell site, or in a property with construction attributes which limit cellular (e.g., large amounts of steel/concrete, underground, etc.). Even if cellular coverage or signal is present at a given indoor location, the user experience provided by VoWi-Fi (as compared to cellular) may be better, due to e.g., "fast fades" or other impediments to RF cellular signal propagation within the structure which do not affect (or at least have less effect on) the locally disposed 802.11 AP(s) **214** resident within or near the structure.

Moreover, certain enhanced security features may be provided to end users depending on the particular VoWi-Fi implementation, such as where SIM-based authentication (similar to that used for VoLTE referenced supra) is utilized.

End users can also benefit from voice/video telephony services provided by IMS and, inter alia, multimedia telephony (MMTel) applications similar to those used for VoLTE/ViLTE, including providing call control for voice and video, including support for the GSMA standard IR.51 for VoWi-Fi referenced above.

For network operators such as MNOs, new revenue opportunities may be provided by virtue of the VoWi-Fi service, including leveraging existing capabilities otherwise required for normal cellular or other services (e.g., using such extant capabilities to do "double duty" for both cellular and VoWi-Fi services). For example, as previously noted, existing SIM-based security and authentication procedures and infrastructure may be used as part of the VoWi-Fi platform of a given service provider. Similarly, access to IMS-based services otherwise not available may be provided via local Wi-Fi APs at the end user's premises.

Network operators can also aggregate billing and accounting functions within their network(s), such as e.g., issuing a single invoice for the end user for all IMS-based services across different access types.

FIG. **1** shows a typical prior art IMS infrastructure **100** with, inter alia, a PSP (packet switched protocol) network portion **102**, Mobile Network Operator (MNO) RAN **104** with multiple eNBs in communication with the PSP **102** via an S1-U interface **105**, Neutral Home Network (NHN) portion **107** in communication with the PSP **102** via an S2a interface, and a UE **110** including Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) **111** and LTE air interface **113**. The NHN **107** includes multiple NHN RAN eNBs **116** which communicate with a core portion **117** of the NHN **107** via an S1-U interface **120** and S1-MME interface (to the NH gateway and NH Mobility Management Entity or MME, respectively).

As shown in FIG. **2**, the PSP **102** of FIG. **1** (shown supporting a typical VoWi-Fi application) includes a Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) server **202**, Home Subscriber Server (HSS) **204**, I/S/E-CSCF (Interrogating/Serving/Emergency Call Session Control Functions) **206**, Proxy CSCF (P-CSCF) **207**, LRF/GMLC (Location Retrieval Function/Gateway Mobile Location Center) **208**, packet gateway (P-GW) **210**, and ePDG **211**. One or more WAPs (e.g., Wi-Fi compliant APs) **214** are in communication with the ePDG **211** via an SWu interface **212**; the ePDG **211** backhauls to the P-GW **210** via an S2b interface as shown.

In operation, the foregoing entities support authentication of the UE to the network, establishment and operation of the packet call session (e.g., per SIP and RTP/RTCP), and storage of data relating to IMS users/UEs. Specifically, the UE in the architecture **200** described above returns a MAC/UE address combination via SIP messaging.

However, the foregoing architecture does not explicitly support "meter resolution" location services such as Wi-Fi Location/FTM; rather, location-based services (including explicitly emergency calls) are required to be supported via the corresponding cellular bearer/access (e.g., 3G voice capability).

In that service providers such as cable, terrestrial, fiber or satellite MSOs are increasingly providing indoor wireless services (e.g., IEEE 802.11-2016-compliant APs with FTM capability as described above) which may be for instance integrated with other devices provided by the MSO such as modems, gateways or routers, or alternatively purchased as OEM devices (e.g., from an electronics retailer), there is, among others, a need to leverage these devices for provision both of MSO-provided location-based services and non-MSO provided location-based services. Specifically, users within a premises served by an MSO modem or gateway (e.g., subscribers of the MSO, or merely "incidental" or opportunistic users present within an MSO-served venue) may employ various combinations of equipment, backhaul, and service provider, including e.g.: (i) use MSO-provided Wi-Fi AP(s) and backhaul (e.g., DOCSIS modem through MSO core) for location-based services provided by that MSO (hereinafter "MSO end-to-end location services"); (ii) use OEM-provided or "COTS" Wi-Fi AP(s) and MSO backhaul for location-based services provided by the serving MSO (hereinafter "MSO/OEM location services"); (iii) use MSO-provided Wi-Fi AP(s) and backhaul for location-based services provided by an entity other than the MSO (hereinafter "MSO/third party location services"); or (iv) use OEM-provided Wi-Fi AP(s) and MSO backhaul for location-based services provided by a third party (hereinafter "OEM/MSO/third party location services").

Hence, depending on the use case (or cases) above that are employed in a particular scenario, an MSO or MSO proxy entity, or third party service provider may need access to "meter level" location-data for providing services such as location-based delivery of good or services within an MSO-served premises, or provision of location data of a user device for emergency services within that premises, whether the service is provided by the MSO (e.g., targeted content delivery to particular platforms), or otherwise (e.g., emergency responders, pizza deliverers, etc.).

Notably, current art allows for location of a WLAN AP at a gross level of resolution (e.g., a given AP with BSSID/MAC could feasibly be associated with a subscriber account located at a given premises, such as via access of an MSO or other service provider database which correlates the subscriber's service address to the particular device identi-

fying data. However, this level of resolution is insufficient in many applications or scenarios, such as e.g., a densely packed apartment building or enterprise. Any number of different UEs operating in different apartments/offices in such scenarios could feasibly associate with an AP that is not specifically within their premises. For instance, "public" Wi-Fi in an apartment complex could serve UEs located up to say 100 feet away, thereby making knowledge of the location of the AP effectively useless for providing the aforementioned location-based services (i.e., resolving the location to the degree necessitated by such services).

Moreover, MNO subscribers (e.g., those subscribing to LTE data services provided by an MNO of the type previously described) may desire or require connectivity between the MSO-served premises and AP(s) therein, or public APs, for, e.g., authentication of the user under the VoWi-Fi paradigm.

Currently, no viable architecture for providing the foregoing level of location accuracy or connectivity in such use cases is available. Accordingly, improved apparatus and methods are needed to, inter alia, enable an unlicensed wireless (e.g., Wi-Fi) service provider to facilitate internal and third-party indoor location-based services, including VoWi-Fi calls, including for example those made from premises served (at least backhauled) by the MSO.

SUMMARY

The present disclosure addresses the foregoing needs by providing, inter alia, methods and apparatus for providing wireless services (including location-based services) to MSO users, as well as others such as e.g., users/subscribers of one or more MNOs.

In one aspect, a method for providing a wireless location-based service to a user of a mobile device is disclosed. In one embodiment, the method includes: at least temporarily registering the mobile device with a wireless network infrastructure; establishing a communications session between the mobile device and an entity via at least the wireless network infrastructure; receiving, at a first component of the wireless network infrastructure, data relating to a location of the mobile device; accessing the first component of the wireless network infrastructure using at least a second component of the wireless network infrastructure, the accessing comprising accessing the received data relating to the location of the mobile device; and communicating the accessed data to the entity or a proxy thereof, the communicated accessed data enabling provision of the location-based service to the user.

In one variant, the wireless network infrastructure includes an IMS (IP Multimedia System) enabled infrastructure and at least one wireless access point (WAP), and the at least temporarily registering the mobile device with a wireless network infrastructure includes authenticating and registering the mobile device according to one or more IMS protocols. The communication session includes a communications session configured to support communication of Internet Protocol (IP) packet data.

In one implementation, the first component includes the at least one WAP, the at least one WAP compliant with IEEE Std. 802.11-2016; and the communication of Internet Protocol (IP) packet data includes communication of packetized voice data, the communication of the voice data pursuant to a VoWi-Fi (Voice over Wi-Fi) communications session.

In another variant, the communicating the accessed data to the entity or a proxy thereof, includes: receiving from a second component an HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) GET request message for the received data; generating a response to the GET request message, the response comprising at least a portion of the received data; and causing transmission of the response to the second component.

In one implementation, the receiving from a second component an HTTP GET includes receiving the HTTP GET from a 3GPP ePDG (evolved Packet Data Gateway) of the wireless network infrastructure; and the communicating the accessed data to the entity or a proxy thereof includes communicating the accessed data to the entity or the proxy via at least a call session control function (CSCF) of the wireless network infrastructure. The at least temporarily registering includes the CSCF causing storing of data within a home subscriber server (HSS) of the wireless network infrastructure, and the data includes storing a derived value (e.g., at least a portion of each of: (i) a MAC address of the at least one WAP, and (ii) an IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identifier) of the mobile device. Access of the received data relating to the location of the mobile device includes: obtaining the stored at least a portion of each of: (i) a MAC address of the at least one WAP, and (ii) an IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identifier) of the mobile device from the HSS; providing the obtained at least a portion of each of: (i) a MAC address of the at least one WAP, and (ii) an IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identifier) of the mobile device to the ePDG; and providing the obtained at least a portion of each of: (i) a MAC address of the at least one WAP, and (ii) an IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identifier) of the mobile device to the first component from the ePDG.

In a further variant, the method further comprising verifying, via one or more computer programs of the first component, the provided at least portion of each of: (i) a MAC address of the at least one WAP, and (ii) an IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identifier) of the mobile device against data previously stored by the first component.

In yet another variant, the receiving data relating to the location includes receiving data relating to at least one fine timing measurement (FTM) conducted by the mobile device, and the method further includes determining the location based at least on the received data relating to at least one fine timing measurement (FTM).

In still another variant of the method, the receiving data relating to the location includes receiving data enabling performance of at least one fine timing measurement (FTM), and the method further includes: performing the at least one FTM based on the received data; and determining the location based at least in part on the at least one FTM. The performing the at least one FTM and the determining the location are performed by the first component.

In yet a further variant, the receiving data relating to the location includes receiving data associated with at least one fine timing measurement (FTM), and the method further includes the entity or a proxy thereof performing a determination of the location after the communicating of the accessed data associated with at least one fine timing measurement (FTM) to the entity.

In another embodiment, the method for providing a wireless location-based service to a user of a mobile device includes: providing first data specific to the mobile device to a first network infrastructure, the provided first data enabling at least temporary registering of the mobile device within the first network infrastructure; providing second data specific to at least one of: (i) the mobile device, and/or (ii) the user, to a managed network infrastructure, the provided second data enabling authentication of at least one of: (i) the mobile device, and/or (ii) the user, to the managed network infra-

structure; causing establishment of a communication session between the mobile device and an entity via at least portions of both the first network infrastructure and the managed network infrastructure; and providing wireless location-related data to a first component of the first network infrastructure, the location-related data useful by the entity as part of the communication session for causing provision of the location-based service to the user at the determined location.

In one variant, the location-related data includes FTM data enabling determination of a location of the mobile device by the first component.

In another variant, the first data specific to the mobile device comprises at least portion of the TMSI; and the providing second data specific to at least one of: (i) the mobile device, and/or (ii) the user, to a managed network infrastructure, includes providing the device IMEI to the managed network infrastructure.

In another variant, the providing the FTM data to a first component includes: receiving at the first component, and from a second component of the first network infrastructure, an HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) GET request message for the received FTM data; generating a response to the GET request message, the response comprising at least a portion pf the received FTM data; and causing transmission of the response to the second component. In one implementation, the mobile device includes an application computer program operative to execute thereon; and the providing second data specific to at least one of: (i) the mobile device, and/or (ii) the user, to a managed network infrastructure, includes providing the second data to a server of the managed network infrastructure via a secure data session established between the application computer program and the server.

In another aspect of the disclosure, network apparatus for use within a first network is disclosed. In one embodiment, the network apparatus is configured to at least temporarily register one or more Wi-Fi enabled mobile devices using at least a portion of 3GPP IMS-enabled infrastructure, and includes: (i) a wireless access point (WAP), (ii) an ePDG function, (iii) a home subscriber server (HSS), and (iv) AAA server in data communication, wherein the network apparatus is configured to use at least portions of data unique to the WAP and the mobile device to perform the registration. The stored registration data is then obtained by the ePDG, and used to access location data resident within the WAP (e.g., 802.11 FTM data) for determining mobile device location.

In an additional aspect of the disclosure, computer readable apparatus is described. In one embodiment, the apparatus includes a storage medium configured to store one or more computer programs, and includes a program memory or HDD or SSD on a computerized device such as the eDPG. In one variant, the one or more computer programs are configured to: receive mobile device-specific data from a WAP; cause storage of the received data within a network infrastructure, and subsequently call for and use the stored data for accessing the WAP for location information relating to the mobile device.

In another embodiment, the apparatus includes a storage medium configured to store one or more computer programs, and includes a program memory or HDD or SSD on a computerized mobile device such as a 3GPP-compliant UE (user equipment). In one variant, the one or more computer programs include an MSO-provided application program configured to enable registration of the UE within an MSO infrastructure. In one implementation, the MSO infrastructure cooperates with an IMS infrastructure of an MNO to provide location data relating to the UE via at least portions of both the MSO and MNO networks.

In a further aspect, a wireless access point (WAP) is disclosed. In one embodiment, the WAP comprises a computer program operative to execute on a digital processor apparatus, and configured to, when executed, obtain data relating to a unique identifier of a WLAN-enabled mobile device; form a second unique identifier based at least in part on the unique identifier of the device; and receive and service requests issued according to a prescribed protocol to access location-related data for the mobile device. In one variant, the WAP is an IEEE 802.11 2016 compliant Wi-Fi AP, and the location-related data includes FTM data. The WAP receives HTTP(s) GET requests issued by the network infrastructure (e.g., IMS ePDG) for the FTM data.

These and other aspects shall become apparent when considered in light of the disclosure provided herein.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. **1** is a functional block diagram of a typical prior art 3GPP MNO and NHN network architecture.

FIG. **2** is a functional block diagram of a typical prior art 3GPP IMS architecture configured to support VoWi-Fi services.

FIG. **3** is a functional block diagram of an exemplary MSO network architecture useful in conjunction with various features described herein.

FIG. **4** is a functional block diagram of a first exemplary embodiment of a packet-based location determination architecture according to the present disclosure.

FIG. **4***a* is a logical block diagram of a first exemplary embodiment of an IMS system supporting location-based services, according to the present disclosure.

FIG. **4***b* is a logical block diagram of a second exemplary embodiment of an IMS system supporting location-based services, according to the present disclosure.

FIG. **5** is logical flow diagram of an exemplary method for enabling location-based service provision according to the present disclosure.

FIG. **5***a* is logical flow diagram of one exemplary implementation of the method of FIG. **5**.

FIG. **6** is logical flow diagram of one exemplary implementation of the method of registering a UE/WAP combination with the IMS infrastructure.

FIG. **7** is a ladder diagram illustrating a first embodiment of a communication flow for providing location data via a VoWi-Fi session within a packet network infrastructure in accordance with the methods of the present disclosure.

FIG. **8***a* is a functional block diagram illustrating a first exemplary embodiment of a wireless access point (WAP) apparatus useful with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. **8***b* is a functional block diagram illustrating a second exemplary embodiment of a wireless access point (WAP) apparatus useful with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

FIG. **9** is a functional block diagram illustrating a first exemplary embodiment of an evolved Packet Data Gateway (ePDG) apparatus useful with various embodiments of the present disclosure.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Reference is now made to the drawings wherein like numerals refer to like parts throughout.

As used herein, the term "access node" refers generally and without limitation to a network node which enables communication between a user or client device and another entity within a network, such as for example a Wi-Fi AP, or a Wi-Fi-Direct enabled client or other device acting as a Group Owner (GO).

As used herein, the term "application" (or "app") refers generally and without limitation to a unit of executable software that implements a certain functionality or theme. The themes of applications vary broadly across any number of disciplines and functions (such as on-demand content management, e-commerce transactions, brokerage transactions, home entertainment, calculator etc.), and one application may have more than one theme. The unit of executable software generally runs in a predetermined environment; for example, the unit could include a downloadable Java Xlet™ that runs within the JavaTV™ environment.

As used herein, the terms "client device" or "user device" or "UE" include, but are not limited to, set-top boxes (e.g., DSTBs), gateways, modems, personal computers (PCs), and minicomputers, whether desktop, laptop, or otherwise, and mobile devices such as handheld computers, PDAs, personal media devices (PMDs), tablets, "phablets", smartphones, and vehicle infotainment systems or portions thereof.

As used herein, the term "codec" refers to a video, audio, or other data coding and/or decoding algorithm, process or apparatus including, without limitation, those of the MPEG (e.g., MPEG-1, MPEG-2, MPEG-4/H.264, H.265, etc.), Real (RealVideo, etc.), AC-3 (audio), DiVX, XViD/ViDX, Windows Media Video (e.g., WMV 7, 8, 9, 10, or 11), ATI Video codec, or VC-1 (SMPTE standard 421M) families.

As used herein, the term "computer program" or "software" is meant to include any sequence or human or machine cognizable steps which perform a function. Such program may be rendered in virtually any programming language or environment including, for example, C/C++, Fortran, COBOL, PASCAL, assembly language, markup languages (e.g., HTML, SGML, XML, VoXML), and the like, as well as object-oriented environments such as the Common Object Request Broker Architecture (CORBA), Java™ (including J2ME, Java Beans, etc.) and the like.

As used herein, the term "DOCSIS" refers to any of the existing or planned variants of the Data Over Cable Services Interface Specification, including for example DOCSIS versions 1.0, 1.1, 2.0, 3.0 and 3.1.

As used herein, the term "headend" or "backend" refers generally to a networked system controlled by an operator (e.g., an MSO) that distributes programming to MSO clientele using client devices. Such programming may include literally any information source/receiver including, inter alia, free-to-air TV channels, pay TV channels, interactive TV, over-the-top services, streaming services, and the Internet.

As used herein, the terms "Internet" and "internet" are used interchangeably to refer to inter-networks including, without limitation, the Internet. Other common examples include but are not limited to: a network of external servers, "cloud" entities (such as memory or storage not local to a device, storage generally accessible at any time via a network connection, and the like), service nodes, access points, controller devices, client devices, etc.

As used herein, the term "LTE" refers to, without limitation and as applicable, any of the variants or Releases of the Long-Term Evolution wireless communication standard, including LTE-U (Long Term Evolution in unlicensed spectrum), LTE-LAA (Long Term Evolution, Licensed Assisted Access), LTE-A (LTE Advanced), 4G LTE, WiMAX, and other wireless data standards.

As used herein, the term "memory" includes any type of integrated circuit or other storage device adapted for storing digital data including, without limitation, ROM, PROM, EEPROM, DRAM, SDRAM, DDR/2 SDRAM, EDO/FPMS, RLDRAM, SRAM, "flash" memory (e.g., NAND/NOR), 3D memory, and PSRAM.

As used herein, the terms "microprocessor" and "processor" or "digital processor" are meant generally to include all types of digital processing devices including, without limitation, digital signal processors (DSPs), reduced instruction set computers (RISC), general-purpose (CISC) processors, microprocessors, gate arrays (e.g., FPGAs), PLDs, reconfigurable computer fabrics (RCFs), array processors, secure microprocessors, and application-specific integrated circuits (ASICs). Such digital processors may be contained on a single unitary IC die, or distributed across multiple components.

As used herein, the terms "MSO" or "multiple systems operator" refer to a cable, satellite, or terrestrial network provider having infrastructure required to deliver services including programming and data over those mediums.

As used herein, the terms "MNO" or "mobile network operator" refer to a cellular, satellite phone, WMAN (e.g., 802.16), or other network service provider having infrastructure required to deliver services including without limitation voice and data over those mediums. The term "MNO" as used herein is further intended to include MVNOs, MNVAs, and MVNEs.

As used herein, the terms "network" and "bearer network" refer generally to any type of telecommunications or data network including, without limitation, hybrid fiber coax (HFC) networks, satellite networks, telco networks, and data networks (including MANs, WANs, LANs, WLANs, internets, and intranets). Such networks or portions thereof may utilize any one or more different topologies (e.g., ring, bus, star, loop, etc.), transmission media (e.g., wired/RF cable, RF wireless, millimeter wave, optical, etc.) and/or communications or networking protocols (e.g., SONET, DOCSIS, IEEE Std. 802.3, ATM, X.25, Frame Relay, 3GPP, 3GPP2, LTE/LTE-A/LTE-U/LTE-LAA, WAP, SIP, UDP, FTP, RTP/RTCP, H.323, etc.).

As used herein, the term "network interface" refers to any signal or data interface with a component or network including, without limitation, those of the FireWire (e.g., FW400, FW800, etc.), USB (e.g., USB 2.0, 3.0. OTG), Ethernet (e.g., 10/100, 10/100/1000 (Gigabit Ethernet), 10-Gig-E, etc.), MoCA, Coaxsys (e.g., TVnet™), radio frequency tuner (e.g., in-band or OOB, cable modem, etc.), LTE/LTE-A/LTE-U/LTE-LAA, Wi-Fi (802.11), WiMAX (802.16), Z-wave, PAN (e.g., 802.15), or power line carrier (PLC) families.

As used herein, the term "QAM" refers to modulation schemes used for sending signals over e.g., cable or other networks. Such modulation scheme might use any constellation level (e.g. QPSK, 16-QAM, 64-QAM, 256-QAM, etc.) depending on details of a network. A QAM may also refer to a physical channel modulated according to the schemes.

As used herein, the term "server" refers to any computerized component, system or entity regardless of form which

is adapted to provide data, files, applications, content, or other services to one or more other devices or entities on a computer network.

As used herein, the term "storage" refers to without limitation computer hard drives, DVR device, memory, RAID devices or arrays, optical media (e.g., CD-ROMs, Laserdiscs, Blu-Ray, etc.), or any other devices or media capable of storing content or other information.

As used herein, the term "subscriber identity module" or SIM refers without limitation to SIM cards, mini-SIM cards, and electronic SIMs (eSIMs) and virtual SIMs (v SIMs).

As used herein, the term "Wi-Fi" refers to, without limitation and as applicable, any of the variants of IEEE Std. 802.11 or related standards including 802.11 a/b/g/n/s/v/ac/ax, 802.11-2012/2013 or 802.11-2016, as well as Wi-Fi Direct (including inter alia, the "Wi-Fi Peer-to-Peer (P2P) Specification", incorporated herein by reference in its entirety).

As used herein, the term "wireless" means any wireless signal, data, communication, or other interface including without limitation Wi-Fi, Bluetooth/BLE, 3G (3GPP/3GPP2), HSDPA/HSUPA, TDMA, CDMA (e.g., IS-95A, WCDMA, etc.), FHSS, DSSS, GSM, PAN/802.15, WiMAX (802.16), 802.20, Zigbee®, Z-wave, narrowband/FDMA, OFDM, PCS/DCS, LTE/LTE-A/LTE-U/LTE-LAA, analog cellular, CDPD, satellite systems, millimeter wave or microwave systems, acoustic, and infrared (i.e., IrDA).

Overview

In one exemplary aspect, the present disclosure provides improved methods and apparatus for providing wireless location-based services, especially those requiring a prescribed level of accuracy and/or which are capable of operating indoors or underground (or in other applications which cannot be served by traditional positioning systems such as GPS/A-GPS or GLONASS).

In one embodiment, incipient "meter level" accuracy indoor positioning technologies such as Wi-Fi Location/FTM are leveraged to enable an MSO to rapidly obtain and forward (if required) location data on a user device (e.g., LTE-enabled UE with SIM capability) within an MSO-served premises or venue such that the UE can be located to within a prescribed level of accuracy, and one more services provided based thereon. In one variant, an MNO (or MSO) managed 3GPP IP Multimedia System (IMS) infrastructure is also leveraged to at least temporarily store and retrieve UE-specific identifiers under control of a controller entity (e.g., ePDG) in communication with the IMS infrastructure and one or more FTM-enabled Wi-Fi APs within the premises or venue. In this fashion, a "roaming" MNO subscriber with Wi-Fi-capable UE can authenticate, and provide precise indoor location data, via an MSO or OEM AP(s) and MSO network, the data ultimately forwarded to e.g., a VoWi-Fi call endpoint such as a 911 or 411 service.

In one implementation, the controller entity (e.g., ePDG) and AP(s) are configured to utilize an HTTP/S "GET" protocol to obtain and access the UE-specific location data (e.g., that obtained pursuant to 802.11-2016 FTM protocols). In another implementation, an MSO-provided application computer program is resident on the UE and used to, inter alia, authenticate the UE to the MSO as an MSO subscriber, thereby enabling provision of MSO-enabled or MSO-specific services such as spatially targeted content delivery, or enhancements to third party services (e.g., provision of topically relevant data or information to a user placing a VoWi-Fi location services reliant call).

Detailed Description of Exemplary Embodiments

Exemplary embodiments of the apparatus and methods of the present disclosure are now described in detail. While these exemplary embodiments are described in the context of the previously mentioned wireless access points (e.g., WLAN APs) associated with or supported at least in part by a managed network (e.g., hybrid fiber coax (HFC) cable architecture having a multiple systems operator (MSO), digital networking capability, IP delivery capability, and a plurality of client devices), the general principles and advantages of the disclosure may be extended to MNO networks (e.g., those of cellular/data service providers, such as via upgrades to existing IMS and other related infrastructure), and/or other types of radio access technologies ("RATs"), networks and architectures that are configured to deliver digital data (e.g., text, images, games, software applications, video and/or audio). Such other networks or architectures may be broadband, narrowband, or otherwise, the following therefore being merely exemplary in nature.

It will also be appreciated that while described generally in the context of a network providing service to a customer or consumer or end user or subscriber (i.e., within a prescribed venue, or other type of premises), the present disclosure may be readily adapted to other types of environments including, e.g., outdoors, commercial/retail, or enterprise domain (e.g., businesses), or even governmental uses. Yet other applications are possible.

Also, while certain aspects are described primarily in the context of the well-known Internet Protocol (described in, *inter alia, Internet Protocol DARPA Internet Program Protocol Specification*, IETF RCF 791 (September 1981) and Deering et al., *Internet Protocol, Version* 6 (*IPv*6) *Specification*, IETF RFC 2460 (December 1998), each of which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety), it will be appreciated that the present disclosure may utilize other types of protocols (and in fact bearer networks to include other internets and intranets) to implement the described functionality.

Other features and advantages of the present disclosure will immediately be recognized by persons of ordinary skill in the art with reference to the attached drawings and detailed description of exemplary embodiments as given below.

Service Provider Network—

FIG. **3** illustrates a typical service provider network configuration useful with the features of the location-based services apparatus and methods described herein. This service provider network **320** is used in one embodiment of the disclosure to provide backbone and Internet access from the service provider's wireless access nodes (e.g., Wi-Fi APs or base stations **314** operated or maintained by the service provider or its customers/subscribers), one or more standalone or embedded cable modems (CMs) **312** in data communication therewith, or even third party access points accessible to the service provider via, e.g., an interposed network such as the Internet **311** (e.g., with appropriate permissions from the access node owner/operator/user).

In certain embodiments, the service provider network **320** also advantageously permits the aggregation and/or analysis of subscriber- or account-specific data (including inter alia, particular mobile devices associated with such subscriber or accounts) as part of the provision of services to users under the exemplary delivery models described herein. As but one example, device-specific IDs (e.g., IMEI, MAC address or the like) can be cross-correlated to MSO subscriber data maintained at e.g., the network head end(s) **307** so as to permit or at least facilitate, among other things, (i) user authentication to the MSO network; (ii) correlation of aspects of the premises or venue where service is provided to particular subscriber capabilities, demographics, or equip-

ment locations, such as for delivery of location-specific or targeted content or advertising; and (iii) determination of subscription level, and hence subscriber privileges and access to certain services as applicable. Moreover, device profiles for particular user devices can be maintained by the MSO, such that the MSO (or its automated proxy processes) can model the user device for wireless capabilities.

The MSO network architecture **320** of FIG. **3** is particularly useful for the delivery of packetized content (e.g., encoded digital content carried within a packet or frame structure or protocol) consistent with the various aspects of the present disclosure. In addition to on-demand and broadcast content (e.g., live video programming), the system of FIG. **3** may deliver Internet data and OTT (over-the-top) services to the end users (including those of the access nodes **314**) via the Internet protocol (IP) and TCP, although other protocols and transport mechanisms of the type well known in the digital communication art may be substituted.

The network architecture **320** of FIG. **3** generally includes one or more headends **307** in communication with at least one hub **317** via an optical ring **337**. The distribution hub **317** is able to provide content to various user/client devices **306**, and gateway devices **360** as applicable, via an interposed network infrastructure **345**.

Various content sources **303**, **303***a* are used to provide content to content servers **304**, **305** and origin servers **321**. For example, content may be received from a local, regional, or network content library as discussed in co-owned U.S. Pat. No. 8,997,136 entitled "APPARATUS AND METHODS FOR PACKETIZED CONTENT DELIVERY OVER A BANDWIDTH-EFFICIENT NETWORK", which is incorporated herein by reference in its entirety. Alternatively, content may be received from linear analog or digital feeds, as well as third party content sources. Internet content sources **303***a* (such as e.g., a web server) provide Internet content to a packetized content origin server(s) **321**. Other IP content may also be received at the origin server(s) **321**, such as voice over IP (VoIP) and/or IPTV content. Content may also be received from subscriber and non-subscriber devices (e.g., a PC or smartphone-originated user made video).

The centralized media server(s) **321**, **304** located in the headend **307** may also be replaced with or used in tandem with (e.g., as a backup) to hub media servers (not shown) in one alternative configuration. By distributing the servers to the hub stations **317**, the size of the fiber transport network associated with delivering VOD services from the central headend media server is advantageously reduced. Multiple paths and channels are available for content and data distribution to each user, assuring high system reliability and enhanced asset availability. Substantial cost benefits are derived from the reduced need for a large content distribution network, and the reduced storage capacity requirements for hub servers (by virtue of the hub servers having to store and distribute less content).

It will also be recognized that a heterogeneous or mixed server approach may be utilized consistent with the disclosure. For example, one server configuration or architecture may be used for servicing cable, satellite, etc., subscriber CPE-based session requests (e.g., from a user's DSTB or the like), while a different configuration or architecture may be used for servicing mobile client requests. Similarly, the content servers **321**, **304** may either be single-purpose/dedicated (e.g., where a given server is dedicated only to servicing certain types of requests), or alternatively multi-purpose (e.g., where a given server is capable of servicing requests from different sources).

The network architecture **320** of FIG. **3** may further include a legacy multiplexer/encrypter/modulator (MEM; not shown). In the present context, the content server **304** and packetized content server **321** may be coupled via a LAN to a headend switching device **322** such as an 802.3z Gigabit Ethernet (or "10G") device. For downstream delivery via the MSO infrastructure (i.e., QAMs), video and audio content is multiplexed at the headend **307** and transmitted to the edge switch device **338** (which may also comprise an 802.3z Gigabit Ethernet device) via the optical ring **337**.

In one exemplary content delivery paradigm, MPEG-based video content (e.g., MPEG-2, H.264/AVC) may be delivered to user IP-based client devices over the relevant physical transport (e.g., DOCSIS channels); that is as MPEG-over-IP-over-MPEG. Specifically, the higher layer MPEG or other encoded content may be encapsulated using an IP network-layer protocol, which then utilizes an MPEG packetization/container format of the type well known in the art for delivery over the RF channels or other transport, such as via a multiplexed transport stream (MPTS). In this fashion, a parallel delivery mode to the normal broadcast delivery exists; e.g., in the cable paradigm, delivery of video content both over traditional downstream QAMs to the tuner of the user's DSTB or other receiver device for viewing on the television, and also as packetized IP data over the DOCSIS QAMs to the user's PC or other IP-enabled device via the user's cable modem **312** (including to end users of the access node **314**). Delivery in such packetized modes may be unicast, multicast, or broadcast.

Delivery of the IP-encapsulated data may also occur over the non-DOCSIS QAMs, such as via IPTV or similar models with QoS applied.

Individual client devices such as cable modems **312** and associated end-user devices **306***a*, **306***b* of the implementation of FIG. **3** may be configured to monitor the particular assigned RF channel (such as via a port or socket ID/address, or other such mechanism) for IP packets intended for the subscriber premises/address that they serve. The IP packets associated with Internet services are received by edge switch, and forwarded to the cable modem termination system (CMTS) **339**. The CMTS examines the packets, and forwards packets intended for the local network to the edge switch. Other packets are in one variant discarded or routed to another component.

The edge switch forwards the packets receive from the CMTS to the QAM modulator, which transmits the packets on one or more physical (QAM-modulated RF) channels to the client devices. The IP packets are typically transmitted on RF channels that are different than the "in band" RF channels used for the broadcast video and audio programming, although this is not a requirement. As noted above, the premises devices such as cable modems **312** are each configured to monitor the particular assigned RF channel (such as via a port or socket ID/address, or other such mechanism) for IP packets intended for the subscriber premises/address that they serve.

In one embodiment, both IP data content and IP-packetized audio/video content is delivered to a user via one or more universal edge QAM devices **340**. According to this embodiment, all of the content is delivered on DOCSIS channels, which are received by a premises gateway **360** or cable modem **312**, and distributed to one or more respective client devices/UEs **306***a*, **306***b*, **306***c* in communication therewith.

In one implementation, the CM **312** shown in FIG. **3** services a premises or venue, such as a conference center or

hospitality structure (e.g., hotel), which includes one or more WLAN (e.g., 802.11-2016 compliant Wi-Fi) nodes **314***b* for WLAN access (e.g., within 2.4 GHz ISM band).

In parallel with (or in place of) the foregoing delivery mechanisms, the MSO backbone **331** and other network components can be used to deliver packetized content to the user's mobile client device **306***c* via non-MSO networks. For example, so-called "OTT" content (whether tightly coupled or otherwise) can be ingested, stored within the MSO's network infrastructure, and delivered to the user's mobile device via an interposed ISP (Internet Service Provider) network and public Internet **311** (e.g., at a local coffee shop, via a Wi-Fi AP connected to the coffee shop's ISP via a modem, with the user's IP-enabled end-user device **306***c* utilizing an Internet browser or MSO/third-party app to stream content according to an HTTP-based approach).

Wireless Services Architecture—

FIG. **4** illustrates an exemplary embodiment of a network architecture **400** useful in implementing the location determination methods of the present disclosure. As used in the present context, the term "users" may include without limitation end users (e.g., individuals, whether subscribers of the MSO network, the MNO network, or other), venue operators, third party service providers, or even entities within the MSO itself (e.g., a particular department, system or processing entity).

Specifically, FIG. **4** illustrates an exemplary VoWi-Fi architecture **400** utilizing 3G IP multimedia subsystem (IMS) infrastructure for providing packet voice service (e.g., VoIP) via an IP network protocol over a Wi-Fi bearer. Consistent with the prior art implementation of FIG. **2** discussed above, the requirements for UE devices and other portions of the network are set forth in, inter alia, (i) GSMA PRD IR.92 IMS Profile for Voice and SMS; (ii) GSMA PRD IR.94 IMS Profile for Conversational Video Service; (iii) GSMA PRD IR.61 WLAN Roaming Guidelines (Inter-Operator Handbook); (iv) GSMA PRD TS.22 Recommendations for Minimal Wi-Fi Capabilities of Terminals; (v) 3GPP TS 24.229 IP multimedia call control protocol based on Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) and Session Description Protocol (SDP); Stage 3; (vi) 3GPP TS 23.402 Architecture enhancements for non-3GPP accesses; (vii) GSMA PRD IR.88 LTE Roaming Guidelines; (viii) 3GPP TS 23.003 Numbering, addressing and identification; (ix) 3GPP TS 33.402 Security aspects for non-3GPP accesses; (x) IETF RFC 4187 Extensible Authentication Protocol Method for 3rd Generation Authentication and Key Agreement (EAP-AKA); (xi) IETF RFC 5448 Improved Extensible Authentication Protocol Method for 3rd Generation Authentication and Key Agreement (EAP-AKA); (xii) 3GPP TS 24.302 Access to the 3GPP Evolved Packet Core (EPC) via non-3GPP access networks; Stage 3; (xiii) IETF RFC 5996 Internet Key Exchange Protocol Version 2 (IKEv2); (xiv) 3GPP TS 23.228 IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS); Stage 2; (xv) 3GPP TS 24.237 IP Multimedia (IM) Core Network (CN) subsystem IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) service continuity; Stage 3; and (xvi) 3GPP TS 24.244 Wireless LAN control plane protocol for trusted WLAN access to EPC, each of the foregoing previously incorporated by reference herein. Additionally, the exemplary architecture of FIG. **4** is compliant with the GSMA IR.51 IP Multimedia Subsystem (IMS) Profile for Voice and Video.

However, the architecture **400** of FIG. **4** also includes several modifications and/or additions which enable access of location-based data relevant to one or more UEs operating within the wireless (Wi-Fi) RAN of the architecture by e.g., other components of the infrastructure, and/or external entities, as now described in greater detail. Specifically, the architecture of FIG. **4** includes an Authentication, Authorization and Accounting (AAA) server **402**, Home Sub scriber Server (HSS) **404**, I/S/E-CSCF (Interrogating/Serving/Emergency Call Session Control Functions) **406**, Proxy CSCF (P-CSCF) **407**, LRF/GMLC (Location Retrieval Function/Gateway Mobile Location Center) **408**, packet gateway (P-GW) **410**, and ePDG **411**. One or more IEEE Std. 802.11-2016 compliant APs **414** with FTM capability are in communication with the ePDG **411** via an SWu interface **413**, as well as an added HTTP(S) interface **412** as described in greater detail below. The ePDG **411** backhauls to the P-GW **410** via an S2b interface as shown, and an SLg interface **416** between the ePDG **411** and the LRF/GMLC **408** is also provided (i.e., the ePDG supports the extant SLg normally used between the LRF/GMLC and the MME **108** or NH-MME **109** (see FIG. **1**). Notably, the ePDG **411** in the embodiment of FIG. **4** is enhanced to support the SLg interface **416**, and an HTTP(s)-based protocol is implemented for retrieving location data from the Wi-Fi access point(s) **414** on demand. Specifically, in the illustrated embodiment, the ePDG **411** fetches the location data from the 802.11-2016 enabled Wi-Fi access point(s) via the HTTP(S) protocol directly, and provides the data to the LRF/GMLC **408** using the SLg interface **416**.

The Wi-Fi AP **414** and ePDG **411** are advantageously configured to support the added HTTP(S) protocol via a RESTful (Representation State Transfer) interface **412** to enable retrieving the location data. RESTful services or interfaces allow requesting systems to access and manipulate prescribed representations of "resources" (e.g., data, files, URLs, etc.) using a predefined set of stateless operations. Hence, the use of a RESTful interface in the exemplary embodiment of FIG. **4** advantageously simplifies the maintenance and operation of the ePDG and WAP interface **412**, in that no state information need be maintained to support this GET operation. The ePDG **411** can simply use the GET request at any time to obtain the desired FTM-based location data from the WAP(s) **414**.

In certain embodiments, each WAP **414** is located within and/or services one or more areas within one or more premises or venues (e.g., a building, room, or plaza for commercial, corporate, academic purposes, and/or any other space suitable for WLAN wireless access). Each WAP **414** is configured to provide wireless network coverage within its coverage or connectivity range.

As described in greater detail below with respect to FIG. **5**, once a given UE **110** has successfully attached to a given AP **414**, the aforementioned RESTful HTTP(S) based interface is used by ePDG to access and retrieve the location data from that WAP **414** to inform the LRF/GMLC **408** of the location of the UE.

In one implementation, security of the new interface **412** between the ePDG **411** and WAP **414** is accomplished using the HTTPS protocol, although it will be appreciated by those of ordinary skill given the present disclosure that other mechanisms for data security can be employed in place of or in tandem with the aforementioned HTTPS protocol. As is known, the HTTP Secure (HTTPS) protocol is a modification of the basis Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) to enable secure communication over a computer network. In HTTPS, the data communications are encrypted by Transport Layer Security (TLS) or its predecessor, Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) security processes. HTTPS, inter alia, authenticates an accessed entity or website to provide privacy and integrity protection of the exchanged data, including for protection against man-in-the-middle (MI™) attacks. Bi-

directional encryption of communications between e.g., a client and server protects against eavesdropping and tampering of the communication, thereby providing at least some level of reasonable assurance that one is communicating without interference by attackers with the intended target entity/server. In the architecture **400** of FIG. **4**, the communications between the ePDG **411** and WAP(s) **414** including transmission of the UE-specific location data, is protected, in that divulgence of such data to surreptitious third parties is highly undesirable (e.g., it in effect pinpoints a location of a given UE, and hence by extension a given user, to a precise location at a precise time, and hence could be used for a variety of nefarious purposes).

In one implementation, the RESTful HTTP(s) request GET method utilizes a Request/Response protocol as shown in Table 4 below:

TABLE 4

HTTP Message Type	Example Protocol
Request	https://[wap_ip_address]:[port]/wap/v1/retrieveLocation?deviceIdentifier=identifier_value
Response	{"result": [UE Location]}

In the example of Table 4, the "device identifier" is formed using (i) the MAC address of the target WAP, and (ii) the IMEI number of the target UE, although it will be appreciated that other data and/or combinations may be used for this function.

Specifically, in one variant, the device identifier includes the MAC of the WAP to identify the WAP where the UE is attached, and an IMEI of the UE for identification of UE by WAP for location determination. This can be defined with an delimitation character in between the two numbers or alternatively each of these values can be provided in two different parameters; e.g., deviceIdentifier=IMEI and wapIdentifier=MAC.

During IMS registration of the UE using the architecture **400** of FIG. **4**, the Serving-CSCF **406** stores a value in the HSS **404**. In one implementation, the HSS is configured to store this value, which is in actuality is the (AP) MAC address and IMEI combination of the UE. As noted above, the BSSID attribute contains the BSSID of the access point where UE is located in a WLAN. The format used for BSSID is described in IEEE Std 802.11-2012, and includes the following fields:

1) Type (1 byte): This field MUST be set to 0x05.
2) Length (1 byte): This field MUST be set to 0x06.
3) BSSID (6 bytes): This field specifies the MAC address of the AP with which a wireless responder's wireless network interface is associated. It is generated by combining the 24 bit Organization Unique Identifier (the manufacturer's identity) and the manufacturer's assigned 24-bit identifier for the radio chipset in the WAP.

This identifier is fetched by the AAA **402** using SWx interface **425** from the HSS, and provided to the ePDG **311**, such as upon a specific request issued from the ePDG **411** (or a proxy entity or process thereof). The ePDG **411** sends this value to the relevant Wi-Fi AP **414** as part of the above-described GET request. The AAA **402** of this implementation includes software/firmware updates in order to perform the above-referenced fetch of the stored identifier from the HSS **404**.

As a brief aside, the P-Access-Network-Info (P-ANI) header referenced above represents the access network as perceived by the UE **110**, and is communicated to the IMS infrastructure during IMS registration by the UE. See RFC 3455—"Private Header (P-Header) Extensions to the Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) for the 3rd-Generation Partnership Project (3GPP)" The Internet Society (2003), incorporated herein by reference in its entirety, which describes a set of private Session Initiation Protocol (SIP) headers (aka "P-headers") used by the 3rd-Generation Partnership Project (3GPP), including P-Access-Network-Info header syntax requirements. The syntax of the P-Access-Network-Info (P-ANI) header is as follows:

P-Access-Network-Info="P-Access-Network-Info"
HCOLON
access-net-spec
access-net-spec=access-type*(SEMI access-info)

The P-CSCF **406** (FIG. **4**) transparently passes the P-ANI header, if present, in a SIP request or response received from the UE **110** before forwarding the message towards the next hop (e.g., the IMS core) when the pAccessNetworkInfo-Header transparency flag is set to "enable." The P-CSCF can also add the P-ANI header if not present in the request or response, or delete it, depending on configuration.

The IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identifier) referenced above is a unique number of a prescribed length (e.g., 15 digits) that is assigned to the mobile device at the time of its manufacture. A typical IMEI has the format:

{TAC (Type Allocation Code–8 digits)+SNR (Serial Number–6 digits)+Spare (e.g., zero–1 digit)}

In contrast, the IMSI (International Mobile Subscriber Identity) is assigned to the mobile user by a telecommunications service provider or carrier (e.g., MNO). This number is typically stored on a SIM (subscriber identity module) card or as part of an electronic SIM (eSIM). The IMSI is also of a prescribed size (15-digits), and takes into account specific country codes, such as to enable use of international subscriber services. Specifically, the IMSI includes (i) a Mobile Country Code (MCC) consisting of 3 digits. The MSS identifies uniquely the country of domicile of mobile subscriber; (ii) a Mobile Network Code (MNC) consisting of 2-3 digits for GSM/UMTS applications. The MNC identifies the home PLMN of the mobile subscriber. The length of the MNC (2 or 3 digits) depends on the value of the MCC; and (iii) a Mobile Subscriber Identification Number (MSIN) identifying the mobile subscriber within a PLMN (10 digits or less).

Yet further, the TMSI (Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity) is a value assigned by a VLR entity after e.g., a 3GPP or GSM mobile station establishes communication with the GSM network (i.e. base station/BTS). The network then uses TMSI instead of IMSI during call processing and call management tasks; it only has local significance within the network within which it issued, and hence is not distributed more broadly (e.g., to the Home Location Register or the like).

Similarly, the GUTI (Globally Unique Temporary UE Identity) provides an unambiguous identification of the mobile device that does not reveal the device's or the user's permanent identity within the Evolved Packet System (EPS). It further permits identification of the MME (see FIG. **1**) and network, and can be used by the network and the mobile device to establish the mobile device's identity, such as during signaling within the EPS. The GUTI includes two main components: (i) GUMMEI—a code that uniquely identifies the MME which has allocated the GUTI; and

(ii)—M-TMSI—a code that uniquely identifies the mobile device within the MME that allocated the GUTI.

When a mobile device contacts the relevant network, it transmits the GUTI to the base station, the latter which then uses the GUTI to identify to which MME communications/requests will be sent. Note that if the mobile device has moved from a UMTS cell to an LTE cell, a TAU (tracking area update) procedure is implemented; the mobile device does not have a GUTI, and hence a P-TMSI is sent. The current MME, which controls the area to which the mobile device has moved, can contact the network SGSN (Serving GPRS Support Node, the latter having control of the area where the mobile device was previously located prior to the move), such as to request the subscriber's current profile (e.g., IP address, PDP contexts, etc.).

Conversely, when the mobile device has moved from an LTE to a UMTS cell, the GUTI is used for the P-TMSI as part of the Routing Area Update (RAU) procedure. The P-TMSI (Packet domain TMSI) is an identifier for the UE allocated by the cognizant SGSN. The P-TMSI contains the NRI (Network Resource Identifier) which is used to identify the node from which it was allocated. This identifier is shorter in length as compared to IMSI number described supra, and hence it is more efficient to transmit. One purpose of using a TMSI in place of IMSI is to provide security to the mobile subscriber, as the IMSI need not be transmitted continuously, thereby limiting opportunities for interception and surreptitious use.

The present disclosure, while describing use of the IMEI and MAC address as part of the device identifier used by the IMS system to obtain the UE-specific location data from the WAP **414** in the exemplary embodiments, may alternatively make use of one or more of the other identifiers. For instance, in one such variant, the MAC address and P-TMSI of the UE is used as the basis for the IMS "GET" initiated by the ePDG **411** to the WAP **414** to obtain the location data (the P-TMSI of the UE provided either via the UE directly, or by another entity which issues the P-TMSI to the UE. In another variant, the M-TMSI referenced above is utilized. In yet another variant, the IMSI of the UE is utilized for these purposes.

FIG. **4***a* is a block diagram illustrating one embodiment of an MSO/MNO network architecture **430**, configured with the components of FIG. **4** necessary for location-based service provision within the MSO infrastructure. This architecture also anticipates MNO subscriber roaming to the MSO network, including use of a Wi-Fi enabled UE **110** within both cellular (e.g., LTE) RANs of the MNO, and the WLAN RAN(s) of the MSO, the latter enabling the location-based services in connection with e.g., VoWi-Fi calls.

As shown, the network architecture **420** includes the MNO cores **421-1**, **421-***n* and their associated MNO-MSO interfaces (which may include for example interfaces from an MNO core to the MSO core such as eNodeB backhauls, SAS, back office provisioning data interfaces, billing and other OSS systems (BOSS)), which provide data connectivity to the MSO "back end" **320** (e.g., the HFC and backbone portions of the MSO's plant as shown in FIG. **3** herein). As shown, this MSO back end is also in communication with the service domains, specifically the WLAN APs **414** via e.g., a DOCSIS or other service "drop" at the service location(s). Data is communicated from the CBSDss **314** in the MSO CBRS RAN to an MSO/MNVO private management network.

Within the various MNO cores **421** are typical MNO 3GPP/LTE and IMS cellular core, entities/processes, including one or more VPN aggregators (for aggregating user data), serving gateways (SGWs), mobility manager entity (MME), MNO AAA server(s), packet/PDN gateways (PGWs), and home subscriber servers (HSSs) of the type shown in FIG. **4**. Specifically, in this embodiment, the MSO core architecture (discussed below) includes many of the components of FIG. **4** (i.e., those needed to effect the location-based services within the MSO WLAN RANs), while each MNO maintains its own IMS architecture for provision of other IMS-based services to its subscribers.

Notably, the IMS components of the MSO private management network are in effect duplicates of those within the respective MNO networks, such that the MSO components such as the AAA server **402** and HSS **404** "mirror" the relevant MNO data (such as via periodic updates) as to MNO subscriber data, etc. However, the MSO IMS components of FIG. **4***a* also include the aforementioned configuration changes/enhancements necessary to support the WLAN location-based services, including inter alia, the ePDG HTTP(s) server protocol stack (see discussion of FIGS. **8***a*-**9** below), enhanced SLg interface with the GMLC, etc.).

Hence, the architecture **430** of FIG. **4***a* enables any valid MNO subscriber to utilize the "mirrored" local MSO IMS and WLAN RAN infrastructure to place e.g., a VoWi-Fi call without authentication as an MSO subscriber.

As opposed to the "unmanaged" network of FIG. **4***a*, the managed service-provider architecture **440** of FIG. **4***b* advantageously allows, inter alia, optional control and management of a given user's access (such user which may be a network subscriber, or merely an incidental/opportunistic user of the service) via the wireless access point(s) **414**, including imposition and/or reconfiguration of various access "rules" or other configurations applied to the wireless access points, while also leveraging a given MNO network IMS infrastructure. For example, the service provider network **440** allows for selective access control, such as where the MSO configures the network **440** to permit unrestricted access to the VoWi-Fi services, including for emergency call (911) or information call (411) purposes, but requires MSO authentication for other services. Under such a configuration, the user's UE would still be required to authenticate to the underlying or connected IMS infrastructure (whether operated in whole or part by an MNO or other entity) via the SIM of the UE before the call could be processed over the IMS portion of the VoWi-Fi network, but no MSO-specific authentication or entitlements check would be required for the 911/411 calls. This capability can advantageously be selectively turned on/off if desired via MSO control. Hence, anyone with a valid subscription to a mobile cellular/data service with IMS capability could place a 911/411 VoWi-Fi call via the MSO infrastructure (e.g., WLAN AP and DOCSIS backhaul and core functions), assuming that their UE WLAN interface can associate with and utilize the relevant AP.

The MSO private management network **431**, **441** also includes in some implementations a WAP database (not shown), which in the illustrated embodiment retains data relating to, among other things: (i) WAP **414** identification (e.g., MAC), (ii) WAP location, (iii) association with parent or child nodes or networks (if any), and (iv) WAP configuration and capabilities data. The WAP database may also include MSO-maintained data on WAP associations (e.g., which UEs have associated with it), historical patterns, and other data which enable the MSO to implement location-based service planning and operation within the premises or venue within which the WAP is located.

It will be appreciated that various attributes of the architectures **430**, **440** described above can be combined if desired. For instance, the aforementioned MSO policy server **445** and MSO AAA functions **452** can be utilized in conjunction with the "local" IMS components of the architecture **430** of FIG. **4***a*, such that the WLAN UE placing a VoWi-Fi call via the MSO WLAN RAN must authenticate to the MSO non-IMS infrastructure (i.e., as a valid MSO subscriber) in addition to registering/authenticating within the IMS infrastructure. Various other combinations will be recognized by those of ordinary skill given the present disclosure.

Moreover, as previously noted, service providers such as cable, terrestrial, fiber or satellite MSOs are increasingly providing indoor wireless services (e.g., IEEE 802.11-2016-compliant APs with FTM capability as described above) which may be for instance integrated with other devices provided by the MSO such as modems, gateways or routers, or alternatively purchased as OEM devices (e.g., from an electronics retailer). Accordingly, there is a need and desire to leverage these devices for provision both of MSO-provided location-based services and non-MSO provided location-based services. Users within a premises served by an MSO modem or gateway (e.g., subscribers of the MSO, or merely "incidental" or opportunistic users present within an MSO-served venue) may employ various combinations of equipment, backhaul, and service provider, including e.g.: (i) use MSO-provided Wi-Fi AP(s) and backhaul (e.g., DOCSIS modem through MSO core) for location-based services provided by that MSO (hereinafter "MSO end-to-end location services"); (ii) use OEM-provided Wi-Fi AP(s) and MSO backhaul for location-based services provided by the serving MSO (hereinafter "MSO/OEM location services"); (iii) use MSO-provided Wi-Fi AP(s) and backhaul for location-based services provided by an entity other than the MSO (hereinafter "MSO/third party location services"); or (iv) use OEM-provided Wi-Fi AP(s) and MSO backhaul for location-based services provided by a third party (hereinafter "OEM/MSO/third party location services").

Hence, depending on the use case (or cases) above that are employed in a particular scenario, an MSO or MSO proxy entity may need access to "meter level" location-data for providing services such as location-based delivery of good or services within an MSO-served premises, or provision of location data of a user device for emergency services within that premises, whether the service is provided by the MSO (e.g., targeted content delivery to particular platforms), or otherwise (e.g., emergency responders, pizza deliverers, etc.). Accordingly, the architectures **400**, **430**, **440** described above may advantageously be adapted to support any of these scenarios, including via a) provision of the pre-configured equipment by the MSO to its subscribers; b) provision of equipment to the subscribers which can be configured thereby, such as via "app" or new firmware download/installation procedures, or c) provision of app or firmware downloads by the MSO or its proxy (e.g., an online store such as Google Play) that can be installed on OEM equipment purchased by the user/subscriber.

Methods—

Referring now to FIGS. **5-6**, embodiments of the method of obtaining location-related data are shown and described in detail. It will be appreciated that while the exemplary embodiments of the methodology are described in the context of the aforementioned architectures **400**, **430**, **440** of FIGS. **4-4***b* (i.e., an IMS-based architecture with WAP, ePDG, CSCF functions, HSS, etc.), the methodology may be readily adapted to other non-IMS data environments and systems by one of ordinary skill when given the present disclosure.

The method **500** of FIG. **5** illustrates the approach used when the UE has previously been registered within the serving IMS (and hence its data is resident within the HSS **404**).

At step **502** of the method **500** of FIG. **5**, a UE **110** first associates with a given WAP **414** via e.g., normal Wi-Fi association procedures (including for example the AP **414** transmitting beacons, the UE exchanging messaging with the AP to identify itself, etc. as set forth in IEEE 802.11 standards generally). In the exemplary embodiment, the WAP **414** includes the aforementioned FTM capability per 802.11-2016, and hence may also advertise its FTM capability, vertical height, etc. as previously described herein as part of the pre-association or association process.

Per step **504**, the WAP **414** obtains the IMEI of the associated UE **110**, thereby enabling unique identification of the device.

Per step **506**, the WAP stores the received UE IMEI in a local or networked storage location.

At step **510**, the device identifier data stored at the HSS **404** (i.e., IMEI+MAC address combination) is fetched by the AAA server **402** using the SWx interface **425**. For example in one implementation, the AAA receives an affirmative request from the ePDG **411** (per step **508**) to obtain the data, such as pursuant to a request from the LRF/GMLC **408** after a call has been invoked by the UE via the WAP (see example of FIG. **7**). This ePDG request may also be generated based on any number of different criteria or use scenarios, including without limitation: (i) a prescribed temporal sampling or update (e.g., the ePDG or LRF/GMLC is programmed to periodically update the UE location every X minutes, and hence calls the AAA server); (ii) a requesting third party process (e.g., a third party end user or application transmitting a request to the IMS which is routed to the ePDG **411** or LRF/GMLC for servicing the request); and/or (iii) in response to a data "push" by e.g., the UE, such as where the UE includes an application operative thereon which contacts the IMS to pull the location-related data for that UE to a receiving process requiring the data.

Once the AAA server has obtained the relevant UE device identifier from the HSS per step **510**, the ePDG **411** sends this data to the cognizant Wi-Fi access point **414** with which the UE **110** is associated as part of a GET request transmitted via the HTTP(S) interface **412** (see Table 4 above) per step **512**.

At step **514**, the WAP **414** receives the accessed and forwarded device identifier data, and verifies it against the UE IMEI and its MAC address. For instance, in one implementation (see FIG. **5***a*), the WAP **414** takes the forwarded device identifier (step **530**), extracts the MAC (step **532**), and verifies it against that stored locally at the WAP (step **534**), so as to make sure that the ePDG GET request is directed to that AP (as opposed to another AP in the broader network). Assuming the MAC is verified (step **536**), the WAP **414** then extracts the IMEI of the UE from the GET request (step **538**), and searches its current listing of associated UEs per step **540** to attempt to identify the relevant UE data. If a matching UE IMEI is found (step **542**), then the WAP **414** evaluates whether there is sufficiently recent location-related data (step **544**) stored, and if so, the WAP accesses that data per step **546**. If not, the WAP invokes a "call" to the (presumably) associated UE **110** to send updated location-related data per step **548**.

Based on the outcome of the verification of step **514** by the WAP **414**, the ePDG **411** will be either (i) provided with UE location-related data per step **516**, or the request will be declined by the AP, and an error/decline message sent to the eDPG (step **518**).

The method **500** of FIG. **6** illustrates an exemplary method used when the UE has not previously been registered within the serving IMS (and hence its data is not resident within the HSS). At step **602** of the method **600** of FIG. **6**, a UE **110** first associates with a given WAP **414** via e.g., normal Wi-Fi association procedures. In the exemplary embodiment, the WAP **414** includes the aforementioned FTM capability per 802.11-2016, and hence may also advertise its FTM capability, vertical height, etc. as previously described herein as part of the pre-association or association process.

Per step **604**, the WAP **414** obtains the IMEI of the associated UE **110**, thereby enabling unique identification of the device and AP combination.

Per step **606**, the WAP stores the received IMEI associated with the UE in a local or networked storage location.

Registration of the UE with the IMS infrastructure is then performed per step **608**, since the UE has previously been "unknown" to the IMS (at least for purposes of VoWi-Fi or similar IMS packet sessions). During IMS registration, the S-CSCF **406** causes storage of the relevant data (including the MAC address and IMEI combination referenced above) in the HSS **404** per step **610**. For instance, in one variant, the IMEI can be obtained from the Contact header value of sip.instance parameter. Authentication of the UE can be performed as required; e.g., by using data resident on the UE SIM, pursuant to for example an ePDG directive to authenticate.

Upon receiving a request for the stored data (step **612**), the IMEI+MAC address combination is fetched by AAA using the SWx interface from the HSS **404** and provided to the ePDG **411** (step **614**) as described above with respect to the embodiment of FIG. **5**.

Referring now to FIG. **7**, an exemplary call flow for UE location data retrieval by GMLC/ePDG from a Wi-Fi access point **414** in the context of an emergency (e.g., 911) VoWi-Fi call, is shown and described. As illustrated, the call flow **700** includes an initial UE association with the WAP, and registration of the UE of the combination identifier in the HSS by the S-CSCF (step **702**). It is noted that in the present context, the term "CSCF" may refer to either the one or more CSCF functions/entities generically, or individual sub-entities or sub-functions thereof (e.g., P-CSCF, S-CSCF, etc.).

Next, at step **704**, an emergency call is initiated by the UE user and received by the WAP. The LRF/GMLC **408**, in response to the call, initiates a location request (step **706**) to the ePDG **411**, which queries for (and receives) the identifier data per step **708**. In one embodiment, the AAA server **402** is used as the ePDG proxy to access the HSS **404** and return the required identifier data, as shown.

Using the retrieved data, the ePDG **411** formats and transmits an HTTPS GET request to the cognizant WAP **414** per step **710**. If not already done, the UE location-related data is then obtained by the WAP in response to the GET per step **712**, and a GET response including the obtained location data sent from the WAP **414** to the ePDG **411** per step **714**. The stack in the ePDG **411** then formats and sends the location response (which may be the entire response, or merely the data formatted into another protocol message) to the LRF/GMLC **408** at step **716**.

It will be appreciated that while the foregoing embodiments of the methodology (and supporting architectures) are described with respect to obtaining "location data" for a UE from one or more 802.11-2016 enabled WAPs **414**, the present disclosure further contemplates both: (i) obtaining data from the WAP(s) relating to various attributes thereof (as opposed to the UE); and (ii) obtaining "location data" for the UE(s) in various different formats, including e.g., actual location data (i.e., where the UE has pre-processed measured FTM data to derive a location estimate, whether absolute or relative to another location/component such as the WAP **414**), or "raw" FTM data obtained by the UE and transmitted to the WAP for further processing by the WAP or another entity, such as to determine location of the UE from the raw data.

For example, as previously discussed, devices can request that an AP share its location data (e.g., in latitude/longitude, or in other formats such as an address) under 802.11-2016 Wi-Fi Location protocols. The protocol enables sharing of such information both pre-association (i.e., before the client device associates with a given AP) and post-association; in this fashion, an AP may have the ability to share its location to clients that are not associated to that AP so as to, inter alia, broaden the potential "coverage" of location-based services. The APs can further share data relating to (a) their vertical "height," such as floor number or a height above a prescribed point with client devices; and (b) a set of AP locations (such as via a "neighbor report"), which ostensibly increases efficiency of the data exchange protocols by obviating multiple exchanges. Hence, the architecture **400**, **430**, **440** described herein can further be configured to request the aforementioned WAP vertical height, neighbor reports, etc. in lieu of or along with the UE location-related data, such as via an appropriately structured GET request similar to that of Table 4 above (yet specifying the alternate data and using the WAP identifier).

The UE may also be configured to provide "raw" FTM or other location-related data to the WAP, such as via an app or firmware upgrade to the UE WLAN stack if the latter does not support such provision of raw data. For instance, the UE can communicate the raw data as "location" data (i.e., formatted so as to be compatible with the location data protocol described above, yet containing the raw FTM or other data). In this fashion, the aforementioned GET request for the location data will return, instead of location data, the raw data, which can be extracted from the GET response sent by the WAP **414**. Alternatively, a separate protocol/message structure can be utilized for the FTM raw data if desired.

Furthermore, the present disclosure contemplates yet other actions which can be taken with respect to the WAP and associated UEs. As previously noted, according to the location protocol: (i) the WAP **414** can cause a client to conduct a set of timing measurements, including with other WAPs; and (ii) the client can request that a WAP share a URL or domain name for additional resources (e.g., mapping) data. Moreover, the Wi-Fi Location protocol permits negotiation between a client device and an AP to schedule timing measurements at pre-arranged times, so as to enable inter alia, more power-efficient positioning of devices. Hence, via the HTTP(S) protocol described herein, the ePDG **411** can for example issue a command to the WAP to invoke these features on-demand.

WAP Apparatus—

FIG. **8***a* illustrates an exemplary wireless access point (WAP) **414** according to the present disclosure. As shown, the WAP **414** includes, inter alia, a processor apparatus or subsystem **802**, a program memory module **804**, mass storage **805**, an HTTPS client and location function logic

806, one or more WLAN (e.g., 802.11-2016 compliant with Wi-Fi Location/FTM capability) interfaces **808**, as well as one or more radio back-end (e.g., backhaul) network interfaces **810**.

In the exemplary embodiment, the processor **802** may include one or more of a digital signal processor, microprocessor, field-programmable gate array, or plurality of processing components mounted on one or more substrates. The processor **802** may also comprise an internal cache memory, and is in communication with a memory subsystem **804**, which can comprise, e.g., SRAM, flash and/or SDRAM components. The memory subsystem may implement one or more of DMA type hardware, so as to facilitate data accesses as is well known in the art. The memory subsystem of the exemplary embodiment contains computer-executable instructions which are executable by the processor **802**.

The WLAN interface **808** is configured to advertise and detect signals from WLAN devices in the premises/venue being served. The antenna(s) of the WAP may include multiple spatially diverse individual elements in e.g., a MIMO- or MISO-type configuration, such that spatial diversity of the received signals can be utilized. Moreover, a phased array or similar arrangement can be used for spatial resolution within the environment, such as based on time delays associated with signals received by respective elements.

The processing apparatus **802** is configured to execute at least one computer program stored in memory **804** (e.g., a non-transitory computer readable storage medium); in the illustrated embodiment, such programs include the HTTPS client and location manager logic **806**. Other embodiments may implement such functionality within dedicated hardware, logic, and/or specialized co-processors (not shown). The HTTPS client and location manager **806** is a firmware or software module that, inter alia, communicates with a corresponding HTTPS server portion of the ePDG **411** and/or other upstream or backend entities such as the LRF/GMLC **408** in alternate embodiments.

In some embodiments, the HTTPS client/location manager program **806** utilizes memory **804** or other storage **805** configured to temporarily hold a number of data reports or files before transmission via the backend interface(s) **810** to the ePDG **411**. In other embodiments, application program interfaces (APIs) such as those included in an MSO-provided application or those natively available on the WAP (e.g., as part of the computer program noted supra or associated with the HTTPS/location manager **806**) may also reside in the internal cache or other memory **804**. Such APIs may include common network protocols or programming languages configured to enable communication with the ePDG and other network entities, as well as use procedures for collecting, formatting, compressing and/or parsing information obtained via the WLAN interface(s) **808** such that a receiving device (e.g., ePDG or LRF/GMLC **408**) may interpret the reports in order to extract and analyze the relevant location-related information.

FIG. **8***b* is a functional block diagram illustrating another embodiment of an exemplary WAP **414** according to the disclosure, wherein the WAP acts as a "pass through" entity for HTTPS protocol communications between the ePDG HTTPS "server" and the HTTPS client **816** running on the UE **110**. In this embodiment, the UEs **110** may each include an HTTPS client application computer program **816** operative to run on the UE and, inter alia, enable the UE to communicate HTTPS protocol messages directly with the ePDG **411** (versus the WAP as in FIG. **8***a*). As an aside, downloadable application or "app" may be available to client devices of subscribers of an MSO or cable network (and/or the general public, including MSO "partner" MNO subscribers), where the app allows users to connect to or obtain MSO-provided location-based services while roaming. Application program interfaces (APIs) may be included in an MSO-provided applications, installed with other proprietary software that comes prepackaged with the UE. Alternatively, the relevant MNO may provide its subscribers with the aforementioned functionality (e.g., as a pre-loaded app on the UE at distribution, or later via download), or as a firmware update to the UE stack conducted OTA.

In one implementation, the MSO subscriber or client database may also optionally include the provisioning status of the particular UE that is associated with an MSO subscriber (e.g., whether the UE has an HTTPS/Location manager application installed, status of "pushed" configuration data to the installed app, etc.).

During operation, the WAP **414** transacts data between its back-end interfaces **810** and the "front-end" WLAN interfaces (i.e., to/from the associated UE) according to Wi-Fi PHY/MAC protocols, with the higher-layer HTTPS datagrams carried by this bearer. However, the WAP **414** includes no HTTPS stack. The HTTPS client logic **816** on the UE is configured to receive the ePDG-issued GET request via the WLAN bearer, and process it to generate the location-related data (if not already generated) via e.g., FTM interactions with the WAP (and possibly others local thereto). To the degree that the UE logic **816** can indigenously perform all FTM measurements and interactions, a "dumb" WAP **414** (i.e., one with reduced capability with respect to that of the embodiment of FIG. **8***a* can be utilized).

ePDG Apparatus—

FIG. **9** illustrates a block diagram of an exemplary embodiment of an ePDG apparatus, e.g., the ePDG of FIGS. **4** and **4***a*, useful for operation in accordance with the present disclosure.

In one exemplary embodiment as shown, the ePDG **411** includes, inter alia, a processor apparatus or subsystem **902**, a program memory module **904**, an HTTPS server/location manager module **917** (here implemented as software or firmware operative to execute on the processor **902**), a back-end network interface **910** for internal MSO communications and control data communication with the relevant WAPs **414**, and a communication with the IMS including the AAA server **402** and P-GW **410** as shown win FIG. **4**, as well as with the LRF/GMLC **408** via the SLg interface.

In one exemplary embodiment, the ePDGs **411** are maintained by the MSO (see FIG. **4***a*) and are each configured to utilize a non-public IP address within an IMS/Private Management Network "DMZ" of the MSO network. As a brief aside, so-called DMZs (demilitarized zones) within a network are physical or logical sub-networks that separate an internal LAN, WAN, PAN, or other such network from other untrusted networks, usually the Internet. External-facing servers, resources and services are disposed within the DMZ so they are accessible from the Internet, but the rest of the internal MSO infrastructure remains unreachable or partitioned. This provides an additional layer of security to the internal infrastructure, as it restricts the ability of surreptitious entities or processes to directly access internal MSO servers and data via the untrusted network, such as via an ePDG "spoof" or MI™ attack whereby an attacker might attempt to hijack one or more ePDGs to obtain UE location data from the corresponding WAPs **414**.

In addition, the ePDG **411** of the exemplary implementation is configured to only respond to a restricted set of protocol functions; i.e., authentication challenges from a

valid MNO IMS (i.e., those on a "white list" maintained by the MSO), requests for location data from a LRF/GMLC **408**, etc.

Although the exemplary ePDG **411** may be used as described within the present disclosure, those of ordinary skill in the related arts will readily appreciate, given the present disclosure, that the controller apparatus may be virtualized and/or distributed within other network or service domain entities (e.g., within the P-GW or LRF/GMLC **408** of the architecture of FIG. **4**), and hence the foregoing apparatus **411** of FIG. **9** is purely illustrative.

More particularly, the exemplary apparatus **411** can be physically located near or within the centralized operator network (e.g., MSO network); within or co-located with a P-GW or LRF/GMLC; within an intermediate entity, e.g., within a WAP **414** (e.g., as a "distributed" ePDG dedicated to each WAP; and/or within "cloud" entities or other portions of the infrastructure of which the rest of the wireless network (as discussed supra) is a part, whether owned/operated by the MSO, MNO or otherwise (see FIGS. **4***a*-**4***b*).

In one embodiment, the processor apparatus **902** may include one or more of a digital signal processor, microprocessor, field-programmable gate array, or plurality of processing components mounted on one or more substrates. The processor apparatus **902** may also comprise an internal cache memory. The processing subsystem is in communication with a program memory module or subsystem **904**, where the latter may include memory which may comprise, e.g., SRAM, flash and/or SDRAM components. The memory module **904** may implement one or more of direct memory access (DMA) type hardware, so as to facilitate data accesses as is well known in the art. The memory module of the exemplary embodiment contains one or more computer-executable instructions that are executable by the processor apparatus **902**. A mass storage device (e.g., HDD or SSD, or even NAND flash or the like) is also provided as shown.

The processor apparatus **902** is configured to execute at least one computer program stored in memory **904** (e.g., the logic of the ePDG including HTTPS server **917** in the form of software or firmware that implements the various functions described herein with respect to location determination and messaging). Other embodiments may implement such functionality within dedicated hardware, logic, and/or specialized co-processors (not shown).

In one embodiment, the ePDG **411** is further configured to register known downstream devices (e.g., access nodes including WLAN APs), other backend devices, and wireless user devices or UEs (remotely located or otherwise), and centrally control the broader wireless network (and any constituent peer-to-peer sub-networks). Such configuration include, e.g., providing network identification (e.g., to APs, client devices such as roaming MNO UEs, and other devices, or to upstream devices), and managing capabilities supported by the wireless network.

The ePDG **411** is further be configured to directly or indirectly communicate with one or more authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) servers **402** of the network (see FIG. **4**-**4***b*), such as via the SWm interface shown in FIG. **4**. The AAA servers, whether locally maintained by the MSO or remotely by e.g., an MNO of the subscriber, are configured to provide services for, e.g., authorization and/or control of network subscribers (including roaming MNO "visitors") for controlling access and enforcing policies, auditing usage, and providing the information necessary to bill for services, as well as the device identifier data access of the HSS **404** and provision of data to the ePDG **411** as previously described.

In the exemplary embodiment, one or more backend interfaces **910** are configured to transact one or more network address packets with other MSO networked devices, particularly apparatus such as the MSO-operated WLAN APs **414** within the target premises or venue. Other MSO entities such as the MSO CMTS, Layer **3** switch, network monitoring center, etc. may also be in communication with the ePDG **411** according to a network protocol. Common examples of network routing protocols include for example: Internet Protocol (IP), Internetwork Packet Exchange (IPX), and Open Systems Interconnection (OSI) based network technologies (e.g., Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), Synchronous Optical Networking (SONET), Synchronous Digital Hierarchy (SDH), Frame Relay).

As shown in FIG. **9**, the exemplary ePDG **411** is advantageously configured to logically communicate with both the "app-enabled" UEs (such as that shown and described with respect to FIG. **8***b* herein), as well as the non-app enabled UEs (i.e., OEM devices without any MSO or other app installed to manage location data generation and reporting). Specifically, the HTTPS server **917** on the ePDG **411** can send/receive datagrams addressed to both the HTTPS client **817** of the WAP (if present), and the HTTPS client **816** of the UE (if present), thereby providing heterogeneous configuration support.

It will be recognized that while certain aspects of the disclosure are described in terms of a specific sequence of steps of a method, these descriptions are only illustrative of the broader methods of the disclosure, and may be modified as required by the particular application. Certain steps may be rendered unnecessary or optional under certain circumstances. Additionally, certain steps or functionality may be added to the disclosed embodiments, or the order of performance of two or more steps permuted. All such variations are considered to be encompassed within the disclosure disclosed and claimed herein.

While the above detailed description has shown, described, and pointed out novel features of the disclosure as applied to various embodiments, it will be understood that various omissions, substitutions, and changes in the form and details of the device or process illustrated may be made by those skilled in the art without departing from the disclosure. This description is in no way meant to be limiting, but rather should be taken as illustrative of the general principles of the disclosure. The scope of the disclosure should be determined with reference to the claims.

It will be further appreciated that while certain steps and aspects of the various methods and apparatus described herein may be performed by a human being, the disclosed aspects and individual methods and apparatus are generally computerized/computer-implemented. Computerized apparatus and methods are necessary to fully implement these aspects for any number of reasons including, without limitation, commercial viability, practicality, and even feasibility (i.e., certain steps/processes simply cannot be performed by a human being in any viable fashion).

What is claimed is:

1. A computerized method for providing a wireless location-based service to a user of a computerized mobile device, the computerized method comprising:

at least temporarily registering the computerized mobile device with a wireless network infrastructure;

establishing a communications session between the computerized mobile device and an entity via at least the wireless network infrastructure;

receiving, at a wireless access point (WAP) of the wireless network infrastructure, data relating to a location of the computerized mobile device;

accessing the WAP of the wireless network infrastructure using at least a second component of the wireless network infrastructure, the accessing comprising accessing, via an operation of a HTTPS (hypertext transfer protocol secure) protocol, the received data relating to the location of the computerized mobile device;

verifying, by the WAP and via one or more computer programs of the WAP, at least portion of each of: (i) a MAC (media access control) address of the WAP, and (ii) an IMEI (international mobile equipment identifier) of the computerized mobile device against data previously stored by the WAP; and

based on the verifying, communicating the accessed data to the entity or a proxy thereof, the communicated accessed data enabling provision of the wireless location-based service to the user;

wherein each of the WAP and the second component support the HTTPS protocol via at least one interface, the at least one interface obviating a need to maintain state information to support the operation of the HTTPS protocol.

2. The computerized method of claim **1**, wherein the wireless network infrastructure comprises an IMS (IP Multimedia System) enabled infrastructure and at least the wireless access point (WAP), and the at least temporarily registering the computerized mobile device with the wireless network infrastructure comprises authenticating and registering the computerized mobile device according to one or more IMS protocols.

3. The computerized method of claim **2**, wherein establishing the communication session comprises establishing a communications session configured to support communication of Internet Protocol (IP) packet data.

4. The computerized method of claim **3**, wherein:

the receiving, at the WAP, the data relating to the location of the computerized mobile device comprises receiving, at the WAP, the data relating to the location of the computerized mobile device, the WAP comprising a WAP compliant with IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers) Std. 802.11-2016; and

the communication of the IP packet data comprises communication of packetized voice data, the communication of the voice data pursuant to a VoWi-Fi (Voice over Wi-Fi) communications session.

5. The computerized method of claim **1**, wherein the communicating the accessed data to the entity or a proxy thereof comprises:

receiving from the second component an HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) GET request message for the received data;

generating a response to the GET request message, the response comprising at least a portion of the received data; and

causing transmission of the response to the second component.

6. The computerized method of claim **5**, wherein:

the receiving from the second component the HTTP GET request message comprises receiving the HTTP GET request message from a 3GPP ePDG (evolved Packet Data Gateway) of the wireless network infrastructure; and

the communicating the accessed data to the entity or the proxy thereof comprises communicating the accessed data to the entity or the proxy via at least a call session control function (CSCF) of the wireless network infrastructure.

7. The computerized method of claim **6**, wherein the at least temporarily registering comprises the CSCF causing storing of data within a home subscriber server (HSS) of the wireless network infrastructure.

8. The computerized method of claim **7**, wherein the storing of the data comprises storing a derived value.

9. The computerized method of claim **8**, wherein the storing of the derived value comprises storing, as the derived value, at least a portion of each of: (i) the MAC address of the WAP with which the computerized mobile device is associated, and (ii) the IMEI (international mobile equipment identifier) of the computerized mobile device.

10. The computerized method of claim **9**, wherein the accessing the received data relating to the location of the computerized mobile device comprises:

obtaining the stored portion of each of: (i) the MAC address of the WAP, and (ii) the IMEI of the computerized mobile device from the HSS;

providing the obtained at least a portion of each of: (i) the MAC address of the wireless access point, and (ii) the IMEI of the computerized mobile device to the ePDG; and

providing the obtained at least a portion of each of: (i) the MAC address of the wireless access point, and (ii) the IMEI of the computerized mobile device to the WAP from the ePDG.

11. The computerized method of claim **6**, wherein the receiving data relating to the location comprises receiving data relating to at least one fine timing measurement (FTM) conducted by the computerized mobile device, and the computerized method further comprises determining the location based at least on the received data relating to the at least one FTM.

12. The computerized method of claim **1**, wherein the receiving data relating to the location comprises receiving data relating to at least one fine timing measurement (FTM) conducted by the computerized mobile device, and the computerized method further comprises determining the location based at least on the received data relating to the at least one FTM.

13. The computerized method of claim **1**, wherein the receiving data relating to the location comprises receiving data enabling performance of at least one fine timing measurement (FTM), and the computerized method further comprises:

performing the at least one FTM based on the received data; and

determining the location based at least in part on the at least one FTM;

wherein the performing the at least one FTM and the determining the location are performed by the WAP.

14. The computerized method of claim **1**, wherein the receiving data relating to the location comprises receiving data associated with at least one fine timing measurement (FTM), and the method further comprises the entity or a proxy thereof performing a determination of the location after the communicating of the accessed data associated with the at least one FTM to the entity.

15. A computerized method for providing a wireless location-based service to a user of a computerized mobile device, the computerized method comprising:

providing first data specific to the computerized mobile device to a first network infrastructure, the provided

first data enabling at least temporary registering of the computerized mobile device within the first network infrastructure;

providing second data specific to at least one of: (i) the computerized mobile device, and/or (ii) the user, to a managed network infrastructure, the provided second data enabling authentication of at least one of: (i) the computerized mobile device, and/or (ii) the user, to the managed network infrastructure;

causing establishment of a communication session between the computerized mobile device and an entity via at least portions of both the first network infrastructure and the managed network infrastructure; and

providing, via at least one RESTful (Representation State Transfer) interface, location-related data to a wireless access point (WAP) of the first network infrastructure, the location-related data: (i) useful by the entity as part of the communication session for causing provision of the location-based service to the user at the determined location, and (ii) comprising fine timing measurement (FTM) data enabling determination of a location of the computerized mobile device by the WAP.

16. The computerized method of claim **15**, wherein the providing first data specific to the computerized mobile device to the first network infrastructure comprises providing at least one of: (i) a TMSI (Temporary Mobile Subscriber Identity), or (ii) an IMEI (International Mobile Equipment Identifier), to the first network infrastructure.

17. The computerized method of claim **16**, wherein:

the providing first data specific to the computerized mobile device to the first network infrastructure comprises providing at least a portion of at least one of: (i) the TMSI, or (ii) the IMEI, to the first network infrastructure, and the first data specific to the computerized mobile device includes the at least portion of the TMSI; and

the providing second data specific to at least one of: (i) the computerized mobile device, and/or (ii) the user, to the managed network infrastructure, includes providing the IMEI to the managed network infrastructure.

18. The computerized method of claim **15**, wherein the providing the location-related data to the first component comprises:

receiving at the WAP, and from a second component of the first network infrastructure, an HTTP (hypertext transfer protocol) GET request message for the received location-related data;

generating a response to the HTTP GET request message, the response comprising at least a portion of the received location-related data; and

causing transmission of the response to the second component.

19. The computerized method of claim **15**, wherein:

the computerized mobile device comprises an application computer program operative to execute thereon; and

the providing second data specific to at least one of: (i) the computerized mobile device, and/or (ii) the user, to the managed network infrastructure comprises providing the second data to a server apparatus of the managed network infrastructure via a secure data session established between the application computer program and the server apparatus.

20. A system configured for provision of a wireless location-based service to a user of a computerized mobile device, the system comprising:

a wireless network infrastructure registration element, the wireless network infrastructure registration element configured to register the computerized mobile device and cause storage of device identifier data in a first storage entity;

a first component, the first component configured to:

transmit data representative of request to a server apparatus for the device identifier data stored at the first storage entity;

receive the device identifier data from the server apparatus; and

transmit the device identifier data via at least one data interface;

at least one wireless access point (WAP), the at least one WAP configured to:

receive, from the computerized mobile device, data specific to the computerized mobile device;

cause storage of the data specific to the computerized mobile device in a second storage entity;

receive the device identifier data from the first component;

verify the device identifier data against the stored data specific to the computerized mobile device;

determine a location of the computerized client device; and

based at least on the verification of the device identifier data, cause provision of data relating to the location of the computerized mobile device to the first component, the provision configured to enable provision of the wireless location-based service to the user;

wherein the at least one data interface utilizes a predefined data structure of stateless operations to enable receipt of the data relating to the location of the computerized mobile device from the second component.

21. The system of claim **20**, wherein:

the first component comprises a 3GPP ePDG (evolved Packet Data Gateway);

the at least one wireless access point (WAP) comprises at least one WAP compliant with Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) Std. 802.11-2016;

the server apparatus comprises an authentication, authorization and accounting server apparatus;

the first storage entity comprises a home subscriber server apparatus;

the second storage entity comprises a local or networked storage location;

the stored device identifier data comprises at least a portion of each of: (i) at least one respective MAC (media access control) address of the at least one WAP with which the computerized mobile device is associated, and (ii) an IMEI (international mobile equipment identifier) of the computerized mobile device;

the stored data specific to the computerized mobile device comprises the IMEI of the computerized mobile device; and

the at least one data interface comprises a RESTful (representation state transfer) interface.

22. The system of claim **20**, wherein the first component is further configured to transmit, via an SLg interface, the data relating to the location of the computerized mobile device to a LRF/GMLC (Location Retrieval Function/Gateway Mobile Location Center).

23. The system of claim **22**, wherein the LRF/GMLC is configured to transmit data representative of a request for the location of the computerized client device to the first component based on the computerized client device initiating a VoWi-Fi (voice over (EPC-integrated) Wi-Fi) call.

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